

City of Garden Grove
WEEKLY CITY MANAGER'S MEMO

February 13, 2020

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council FROM: Scott C. Stiles, City Manager
Members

I. DEPARTMENT ITEMS

A. GARDEN GROVE SALES TAX Q3 2019 UPDATE

Attached is the published report for the Q3 2019 Garden Grove Sales Tax update from HdL Companies.

II. ITEMS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES, OUTSIDE AGENCIES, BUSINESSES AND INDIVIDUALS

A. Orange County Fire Authority second quarter financial newsletter for July to December 2019.

B. CARE Ambulance service Garden Grove quarterly report for Q4 2019.

C. Report from the Legislative Analyst's Office "The 2021 Budget: The Governor's Homelessness Plan"

D. Memorandum from Mr. Larry Dick and Mr. Bob McVicker of the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC) outlining monthly water usage data figures, an estimate of Tier 2 volume for MWDOC, and selected water supply information.

E. OC Streetcar construction news informing of Westminster Avenue nightly closures.

• OTHER ITEMS

– SOCIAL MEDIA HIGHLIGHTS AND NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

Copies of the week's social media posts and local newspaper articles are attached for your information.

– MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Items of interest are included.



Scott C. Stiles
City Manager

Q3
2019



Garden Grove Sales Tax Update

Fourth Quarter Receipts for Third Quarter Sales (July - September 2019)

Garden Grove In Brief

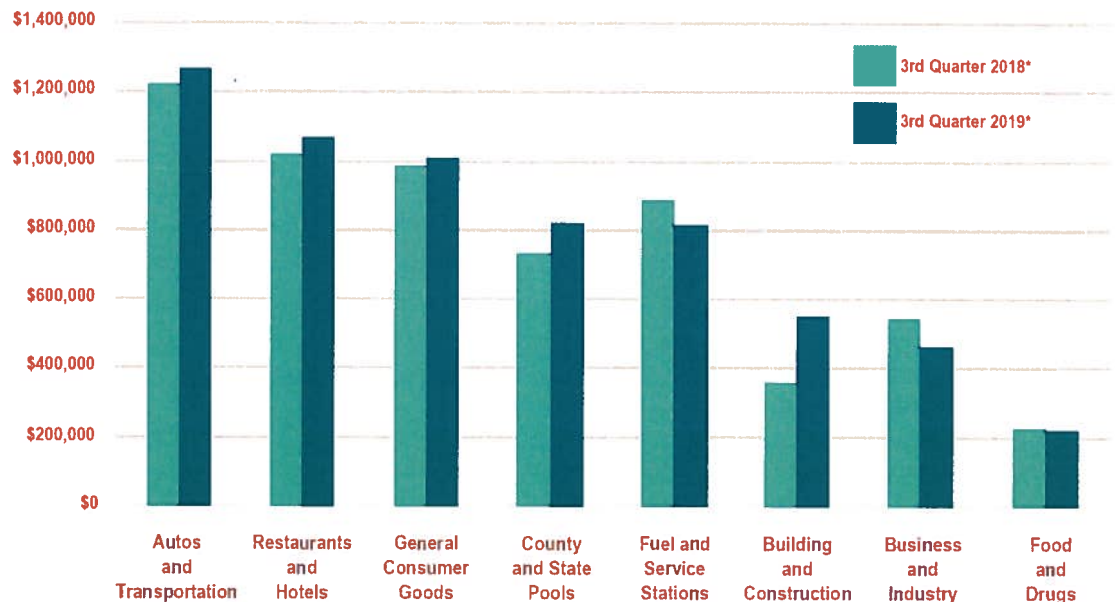
Garden Grove's allocation of sales and use tax from its July through September sales was 12.5% lower than the third quarter of 2018. However, last year's comparable quarter was temporarily inflated by late back payments related to state problems with its new computer system. Receipts were up 1.2% when these, a misallocation error in the building-construction group and other accounting aberrations are factored out.

A solid quarter for new auto sales and restaurants were the primary contributors to the actual increase. A rise in the countywide use tax allocation pool caused by the acceleration in online shopping for merchandise shipped from out-of-state was an additional factor.

Voter-approved Measure O added \$5,231,158 to the above discussed amounts and was approximately 85% of revenues raised by the City's one cent sales tax. The lower ratio reflects the City's status as a major exporter of auto and building supply related sales.

Adjusted for aberrations, sales and use tax receipts for all of Orange County rose 3.3% over the comparable time period while the Southern California region as a whole, was up 2.8%.

SALES TAX BY MAJOR BUSINESS GROUP



*Allocation aberrations have been adjusted to reflect sales activity

TOP 25 PRODUCERS

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Arco AM PM	Quantum Auto Sales
California Fuels & Lubricants	Rexel
Compass Group	Ross
Costco	Russell Westbrook Hyundai of Garden Grove
Embassy Suites	Shell
Galaxy Harbor	Simpson Chevrolet
Garden Grove Kia	STG Auto Group
Garden Grove Nissan	Target
Great Wolf Lodge	Toyota Place
Home Depot	Volkswagen of Garden Grove
Hyatt Regency Orange County	Walmart Neighborhood Market
McDonalds	
MSC Industrial Supply	
One Source Distributors	

REVENUE COMPARISON

One Quarter – Fiscal Year To Date (Q3)

	2018-19	2019-20
Point-of-Sale	\$6,399,933	\$5,505,239
County Pool	867,932	855,393
State Pool	3,284	2,177
Gross Receipts	\$7,271,150	\$6,362,808
Measure O	\$0	\$5,437,417

NOTES

Statewide Results

The local one-cent share of statewide sales and use tax from sales occurring July through September was 2.2% higher than the summer quarter of 2018 after adjusting for accounting anomalies.

The bulk of the increase came from the countywide use tax allocation pools and is due to the acceleration in online shopping where a large volume of the orders are shipped from out-of-state.

Online shopping also produced gains in the business-industrial group with in-state industrial zoned logistics centers filling orders previously taken by brick and mortar retailers. Purchases to support healthcare, food processing, logistics/warehouse operations and information/data technology also helped offset declines in other business-related categories.

With the exception of some discount and value-oriented retail, most categories of general consumer goods were down. New cannabis related start-ups offset declines in the food and drug group while a softening in building-construction receipts was consistent with recent declines in the volume and value of new building permit issuances.

Overall growth in restaurant receipts continued to soften with a shift toward lower cost dining establishments and takeout meal options. Reports of labor shortages and the impact of homelessness on customer traffic in metropolitan areas were reportedly factors in the decline in tax revenues from higher price, fine dining establishments.

Despite a slight uptick in used auto and auto lease receipts, the auto related group was significantly down due to a drop in new car and RV sales. Previously propped up by a 23% subprime rated customer base and six- and seven-year financing, loan delinquencies have recently surged back to levels last seen in 2009.

Additional Tax Districts Approved

Voters approved eight of the nine sales

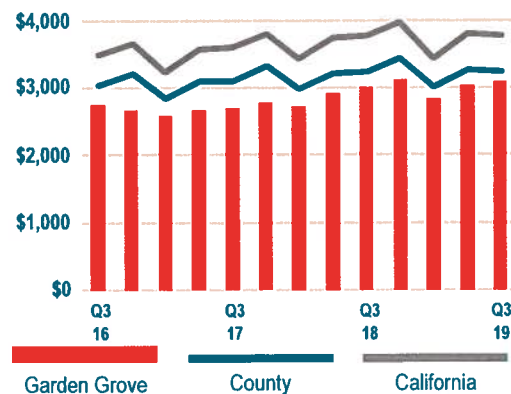
tax measures on the November 2019 ballot adding six new districts and extending two others.

This brings the total number of local transactions and use tax districts (TUT's) to 325 with 62 that are levied countywide and 263 imposed by individual cities. The number of local districts have close to tripled over the last decade as agencies deal with rising costs and service needs. TUT's have been a favorable option as visitors contribute to the tax and a collection system is already in place that minimizes administrative and monitoring costs.

California's basic rule is that the rate for all local TUT's combined, shall not exceed 2.0% or a total of 9.25% including the state levy. However, the state legislature has authorized higher caps in some jurisdictions with the highest voter-approved, combined state/local rate now at 10.5%.

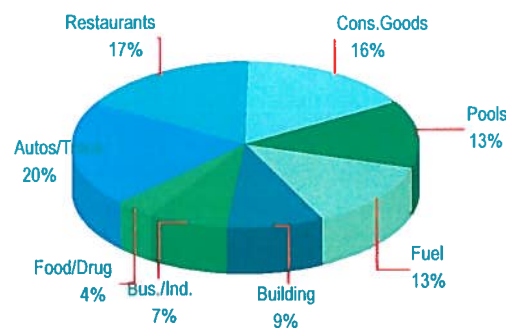
Thirty-five or more additional local TUT measures are currently being considered for the March 2020 ballot.

SALES PER CAPITA*



*Allocation aberrations have been adjusted to reflect sales activity

REVENUE BY BUSINESS GROUP
Garden Grove This Quarter*



*Allocation aberrations have been adjusted to reflect sales activity

GARDEN GROVE TOP 15 BUSINESS TYPES**

Business Type	Garden Grove		County	HdL State
	Q3 '19*	Change	Change	Change
Automotive Supply Stores	85.6	-0.1%	1.0%	3.7%
Building Materials	251.5	15.8%	-2.5%	0.1%
Casual Dining	478.4	-0.3%	-0.3%	2.3%
Discount Dept Stores	— CONFIDENTIAL —		2.3%	2.8%
Family Apparel	129.5	1.3%	2.3%	1.5%
Grocery Stores	104.0	-7.4%	1.7%	1.7%
Hotels-Liquor	161.5	29.0%	7.4%	1.4%
Light Industrial/Printers	81.2	7.0%	7.8%	2.4%
New Motor Vehicle Dealers	775.5	11.2%	-4.2%	-7.2%
Petroleum Prod/Equipment	— CONFIDENTIAL —		36.8%	-3.5%
Plumbing/Electrical Supplies	213.9	342.5%	7.8%	4.4%
Quick-Service Restaurants	348.4	4.8%	2.6%	2.6%
Service Stations	538.0	-10.3%	-0.7%	-1.5%
Specialty Stores	102.8	6.3%	-4.5%	0.3%
Used Automotive Dealers	287.0	-4.0%	8.3%	2.1%
Total All Accounts	5,410.1	2.9%	0.7%	0.2%
County & State Pool Allocation	821.5	12.2%	16.7%	14.9%
Gross Receipts	6,231.7	4.0%	3.3%	2.3%

** Accounting aberrations such as late payments, fund transfers, and audit adjustments have been adjusted to reflect the quarter in which the sales occurred.



Orange County Fire Authority
AGENDA STAFF REPORT

Budget and Finance Committee Meeting
February 11, 2020

Agenda Item No. 3A
Consent Calendar

Second Quarter Financial Newsletter

Contact(s) for Further Information

Robert Cortez, Assistant Chief Business Services Department	robertcortez@ocfa.org	714.573.6012
Tricia Jakubiak, Treasurer	triciajakubiak@ocfa.org	714.573.6301
Deborah Gunderson, Budget Manager	deborahgunderson@ocfa.org	714.573.6302

Summary

This routine agenda item is submitted to provide information regarding revenues and expenditures in the General Fund and the Capital Improvement Program Funds through the second quarter of FY 2019/20.

Prior Board/Committee Action

Not Applicable.

RECOMMENDED ACTION(S)

Review the proposed agenda item and direct staff to place the item on the agenda for the Executive Committee meeting of February 27, 2020, with the Budget and Finance Committee's recommendation that the Executive Committee receive and file the report.

Impact to Cities/County

Not Applicable.

Fiscal Impact

Not Applicable.

Background

The Quarterly Financial Newsletter provides information about the General Fund's top five revenue sources as well as expenditures by department and by type. Revenues and expenditures for the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) funds are also included. Revenues and expenditures for the General and CIP Funds through the second quarter are within budgetary estimates, except where noted in the attached newsletter.

Attachment(s)

Second Quarter Financial Newsletter – July 2019 to December 2019

2nd Quarter July to December 2019

Financial Newsletter

Summary

The Quarterly Financial Newsletter provides summary level information regarding the General Fund (GF) operating budget and Capital Improvement Program (CIP) budget to highlight revenue and expenditure trends and areas of note.

With the 2nd Quarter (i.e. 50%) of the fiscal year completed, General Fund actual revenues are exceeding budget estimates and expenditures are slightly lower than anticipated. As of the end of the quarter, OCFA received 53% of budgeted revenues and expended 49% of appropriations.

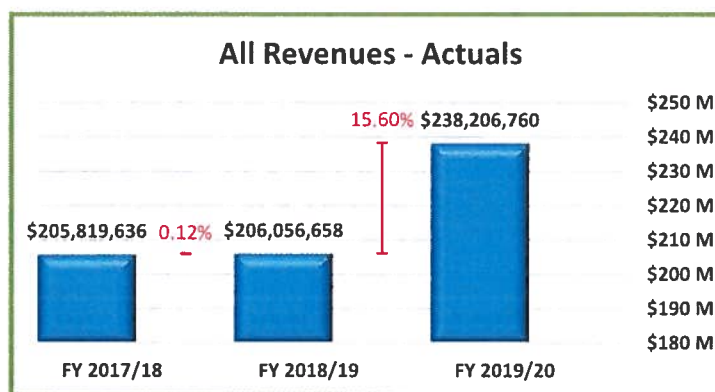
CIP projects are well underway with 25% of the GF CIP and Fire Apparatus budgets expended thus far.

For additional info, see attached newsletter.



General Fund

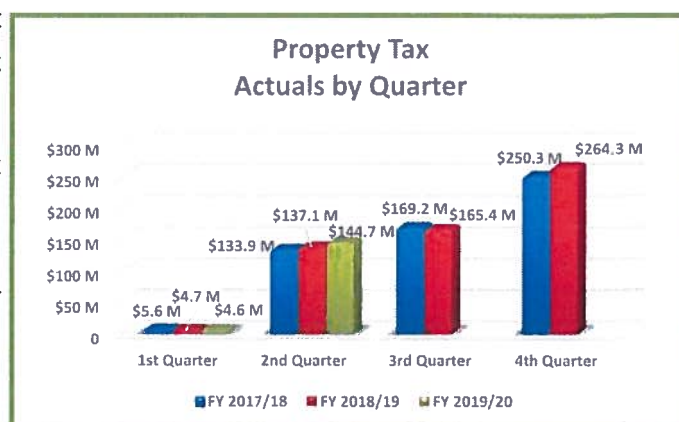
REVENUES - General Fund revenues received as of the 2nd Quarter amounted to \$238 million; approximately 15.6% higher than the prior year. The increase is primarily



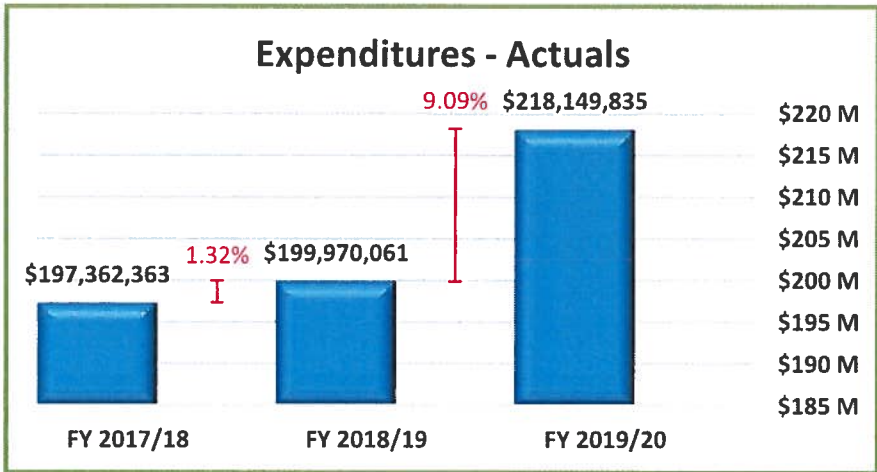
due to new revenues in the 2019/20 fiscal year such as Garden Grove contract charges and funding attributed to the FIRIS and NextGen pilot programs. The top five revenues, which are comprised of Property Taxes, Cash

Contracts, Miscellaneous, State Reimbursements, and Community Risk Reduction Fees are trending as expected, apart from Property Tax; we are recommending a Mid-year Budget Adjustment to increase Property tax by \$2.7 million.

2nd Quarter Property Tax revenues are trending at a similar pace and pattern when compared to prior fiscal years.

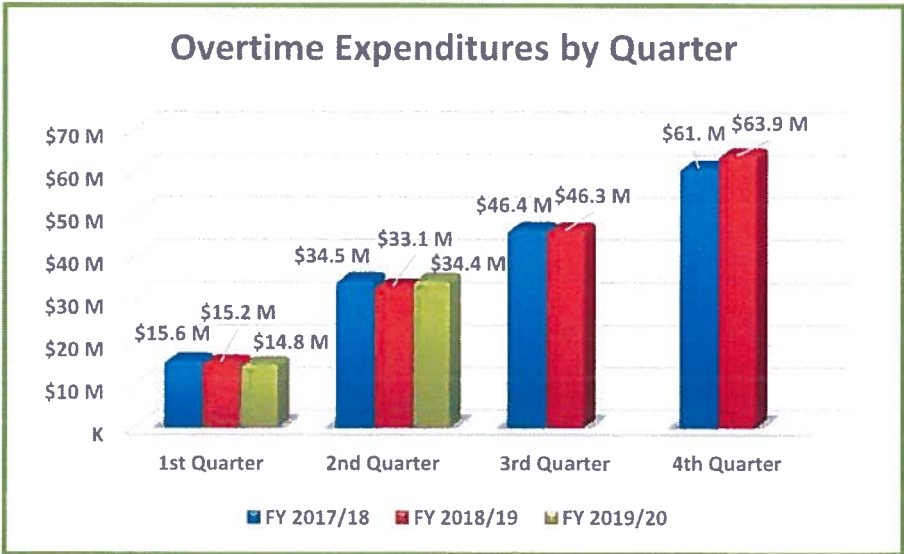


EXPENDITURES — General Fund expenditures for the 2nd Quarter amounted to \$218 million and reflect an increase of 9.09% when compared to the prior fiscal year. Initial budget estimates projected 2nd Quarter expenditures ending at \$222 million.



Lower than anticipated salary and employee benefit costs due to vacancies are the drivers. Services and supplies ended the quarter higher than anticipated due to higher than originally budgeted expenditures for the Next Generation Aerial Operations Pilot Program; however this was off-set by the lower than anticipated salary and benefits costs.

The following Overtime Expenditures by Quarter chart captures historical cumulative overtime expenditures from fiscal year 2017/18 through the 2nd Quarter of 2019/20. Actual overtime expenditures are trending slightly higher than last year, but on track with the 2017-18 fiscal year. Overtime expenses increased this year over last due to emergency incidents and upstaffing for high fire risk weather conditions such as the October and November 2019 wind events. Open Position overtime continues to be the largest category of overtime, however after researching the overtime data we were able to reclassify some overtime to the Emergency category. This served to adjust the trend we saw beginning in the first quarter and put all categories of overtime in line with budgetary estimates.



We hope you have found this summary information illustrative and useful. Additional detailed information is included in following Newsletter pages, including progress for each of the CIP funds.



Orange County Fire Authority

Second Quarter Financial Newsletter – July 2019 to December 2019

OVERVIEW

This report covers fiscal activities in the General Fund and CIP Funds through the second quarter of Fiscal Year 2019/20. Budget figures include all budget adjustments authorized by the Board through the end of the second quarter.

GENERAL FUND

With 50% of the year completed, General Fund revenues are 53.2% of budget and expenditures are 49.3% as shown below:

General Fund (excludes 12110)	YTD Actual	Budget	Variance in Dollars	% Variance
Revenues	238,483,199	448,049,397	209,566,198	53.2%
Expenditures	218,149,835	442,529,942	224,380,107	49.3%

Top Five Revenues. The analysis presented below compares the five largest revenue categories received through the second quarter, as compared to the budgetary estimate for this point in the fiscal year. Categories in which the variance is exceeded by 10% or \$1 million, are discussed below the table.

Top Five Revenues	YTD Actual Receipts	Trended YTD Budget Estimate	Variance: Actual to Budget Est. in Dollars	% Variance
Property Taxes	144,685,449	141,992,408	2,693,041	2%
Cash Contracts	71,624,813	72,058,412	(433,599)	-1%
State Reimbursements	9,829,501	6,000,000	3,829,501	64%
Miscellaneous	5,580,361	5,500,000	80,361	1%
Community Risk Reduction Fees	2,783,871	2,646,168	137,703	5%
Total	234,503,995	228,196,988	6,307,007	3%

- **Property Taxes:** This category is exceeding budget estimates by \$2.7 million or 2%. Staff has recommended a Mid-Year adjustment to property tax.
- **State Reimbursements:** Reimbursements are trending higher than estimated by 64% or \$3.8 million. This is reflective of Assistance-by-Hire overtime reimbursements for out-of-county emergency incident response and will be adjusted at Mid-year.

Expenditures. The analysis presented below compares the actual expenditures through the second quarter, as compared to the budgetary estimate for this point in the fiscal year. Categories in which the variance is exceeded by 10% or \$1 million, are discussed below the table.

Expenditures by Department	YTD Actual Expenditures	Trended YTD Budget Estimate	Variance: Actual to Budget Est. in Dollars	% Variance
Business Services	17,606,098	17,977,869	(371,770)	-2%
Command & Emergency Planning	4,118,532	3,988,519	130,013	3%
Community Risk Reduction	4,848,838	5,443,542	(594,704)	-11%
EMS	2,909,124	2,791,454	117,670	4%
Executive Management	3,349,530	3,778,481	(428,951)	-11%
Human Resources	5,103,119	5,617,055	(513,936)	-9%
Logistics	16,108,991	16,520,584	(411,593)	-2%
Operations	145,944,447	148,619,247	(2,674,800)	-2%
Special Operations	18,161,153	17,409,907	751,247	4%
Total	218,149,835	222,146,657	(3,996,823)	-2%

Totals may not equal the sum of components, or Authority-wide totals, due to rounding

- **Community Risk Reduction** – This department’s expenditures are below budget estimates by 11% or approximately \$595,000. This is reflective of vacancies and underfilled positions throughout the department.
- **Executive Management** – This department is trending below budget estimates by approximately \$429,000 or 11%. This is due to vacancies in key positions.
- **Operations** – This department is trending below budget estimates primarily due to vacancies. While the Overtime category of salaries are exceeding budget estimates and will be adjusted at the Mid-year Budget Adjustment, vacancies in Operations are resulting in larger than expected salary savings at this point in the fiscal year. Salary savings are incorporated into the Mid-year Budget Adjustment and we expect this trend to narrow over the next two quarters.

Expenditures by type are outlined below, with exception details following the table:

Expenditures by Type	YTD Actual Expenditures	Trended YTD Budget Estimate	Variance: Actual to Budget in Dollars	% Variance
Salary and Employee Benefits	191,160,390	195,984,746	(4,824,356)	-2%
Services and Supplies	25,547,166	24,535,658	1,011,508	4%
Equipment	1,442,278	1,626,253	(183,976)	-11%
Total	218,149,835	222,146,657	(3,996,823)	-2%

Totals may not equal the sum of components, or Authority-wide totals, due to rounding

- **Salary & Employee Benefits** –This category is trending under budget estimates by approximately \$4.8 million or 2%. This is primarily due to vacancies throughout OCFA.

Salary savings are incorporated into the Mid-year Budget Adjustment and we expect this trend to narrow over the next two quarters.

- **Services and Supplies** – Actual expenditures finished approximately \$1.0 million or 4% over estimates through the second quarter. This is primarily due to the Next Generation Aerial Operations Pilot Program which was closed out with a \$1.1 million budget adjustment in January.
- **Equipment** – This category is trending under budget estimates by 11% or \$184,000. Larger expenditure projects within the Authority have not made the amount of progress at this point in the fiscal year as was expected.

CIP FUNDS

Revenues and expenditures for the Capital Improvement Program funds are summarized below. Any variances are noted following the fund table:

General Fund CIP

Fund 12110	YTD Actual	Budget	Percent
Expenditures	2,205,394	8,523,006	26%

- This Fund receives transfers from the General Fund as its revenue source.
- Appropriations of \$8.5 million include funding for routine maintenance and replacement of equipment such as tablets, PCs, laptops, printers, 800 MHz radios, VHF radios, MDC system, fire station telephone/alarm system upgrade, network servers, data storage, CPR auto continuous chest compression devices, high pressure airbags, fire shelters, thermal imaging cameras, fire station bathroom gender accommodation projects, FS 41 tarmac repairs and dormitory privacy, FS 51 painting and leak repairs, and FS 6 and 26 kitchen, flooring and/or bathroom remodels.
- YTD Expenditures of approximately \$2.2 million are attributable primarily to the CPR auto continuous chest compression devices, and various IT projects.

Fire Stations and Facilities

Fund 123	YTD Actual	Budget	Percent
Revenue	669,381	385,115	173.8%
Expenditures	287,875	9,511,707	3.0%

- Revenues in this fund are attributable to interest earned through the second quarter and an unbudgeted developer contribution.
- Appropriations of \$9.5 million include funding for replacement of Fire Station 9, 10, and 12, RFOTC Training Grounds expansion and upgrade; FS 49 Apparatus bay floor reconstruction, infrastructure security enhancements, retrofit of existing fire station life and

safety systems, US&R warehouse training center improvements, and FS 42 site stabilization.

- Expenditures through the second quarter are attributable to the RFOTC Training Grounds expansion and upgrade; infrastructure security enhancements and FS 42 site stabilization.

Communications & Info. Systems

Fund 124	YTD Actual	Budget	Percent
Revenue	81,762	91,948	88.9%
Expenditures	577,299	4,643,508	12.4%

- Revenues in this fund are attributable to interest earned through the second quarter.
- Appropriations of \$4.6 million include funding for: OCFA Enterprise Audio Video Equipment Upgrades, RFOTC Data Center Fire Suppression system, Disaster Recovery Co-Location facility, 800 MHz System Upgrade-OCFA base stations and ECC, Incident Reporting Application Replacement, IFP Replacement, and theHIVE cloud upgrade
- YTD expenditures are spread almost evenly across all the projects save theHive, reflecting progress on all projects. The 800 M

Fire Apparatus

Fund 133	YTD Actual	Budget	Percent
Revenue	1,098,598	2,185,515	50.3%
Expenditures	4,557,649	17,698,655	25.8%

- Revenues in this fund are attributable to vehicle replacement program payments from cash contract cities, and interest earned through the second quarter.
- Expenditures in this fund include vehicle outfitting, air utility vehicle, 2 dozer tenders, 2 compact track loaders, a dozer and its tractor and trailer, foam tender, full size 4 door, 3 utility pickups, a superintendent vehicle, a TDA 100' quint, 6 cargo vans, 7 mid-size pickups, 3 vans, 4 general pickups, and 1 light service truck.

SUMMARY

For more information. This summary is based on detailed information from our financial system. If you would like more information or have any questions about the report, please contact Deborah Gunderson, Budget Manager at 714-573-6302, or Tricia Jakubiak, Treasurer at 714-573-6301.



Orange County Fire Authority
AGENDA STAFF REPORT

Budget and Finance Committee Meeting
February 11, 2020

Agenda Item No. 4A
Discussion Calendar

Monthly Investment Reports

Contact(s) for Further Information

Tricia Jakubiak, Treasurer Treasury & Financial Planning	triciajakubiak@ocfa.org	714.573.6301
Jane Wong, Assistant Treasurer	janewong@ocfa.org	714.573.6305

Summary

This agenda item is a routine transmittal of the monthly investment reports submitted to the Committee in compliance with the investment policy of the Orange County Fire Authority and with Government Code Section 53646.

Prior Board/Committee Action

Not Applicable.

RECOMMENDED ACTION(S)

Review the proposed agenda item and direct staff to place the item on the agenda for the Executive Committee meeting of February 27, 2020, with the Budget and Finance Committee's recommendation that the Executive Committee receive and file the reports.

Impact to Cities/County

Not Applicable.

Fiscal Impact

Not Applicable.

Background

Attached is the final monthly investment report for the month ended December 31, 2019. A preliminary investment report as of January 24, 2020, is also provided as the most complete report that was available at the time this agenda item was prepared.

Attachment(s)

Final Investment Report – December 2019/Preliminary Report – January 2020

Orange County Fire Authority Monthly Investment Report



Final Report – December 2019

Preliminary Report – January 2020



Monthly Investment Report Table of Contents

<i>Final Investment Report – December 31, 2019.....</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Executive Summary.....</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Benchmark Comparison.....</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Portfolio Size, Yield, & Duration.....</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Portfolio Summary.....</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Portfolio Details.....</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Aging Report.....</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Notes to Portfolio Management Report.....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Local Agency Investment Fund.....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Preliminary Investment Report – January 24, 2020.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Portfolio Summary.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Portfolio Details.....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Aging Report.....</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Notes to Portfolio Management Report.....</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Glossary.....</i>	<i>19</i>



Orange County Fire Authority

Final Investment Report

December 31, 2019



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Portfolio Activity & Earnings

During the month of December 2019, the size of the portfolio increased significantly by \$72.0 million to \$206.2 million. Significant receipts for the month included the third apportionment of secured property taxes in the amount of \$94.5 million, nine cash contract payments totaling \$20.3 million and various intergovernmental agency payments and other charges for current services totaling \$1.2 million. Significant disbursements for the month included primarily two biweekly payrolls which were approximately \$14.0 million each with related benefits and a \$13.7 million payment to OCERS for additional UAAL (Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability) pay-down as previously approved by the Board. Total December cash outflows amounted to approximately \$46.0 million. The portfolio's balance is expected to decrease significantly in the following month as there are no major receipts expected in January.

In December, the portfolio's yield to maturity (365-day equivalent) decreased 18 basis points to 1.73%. The effective rate of return declined by 24 basis points to 1.77% for the month and by 8 basis points to 2.12% for the fiscal year to date. The average maturity of the portfolio increased by 10 days to 30 days to maturity.

Economic News

The U.S. economy continued to grow in December 2019. Job gains were lower than expected but adequate with 145,000 new jobs created. The unemployment rate was unchanged at 3.5%, staying at a nearly 50-year record low. Consumer confidence slipped slightly as expectations fell about economic growth in the next six months. Retail sales increased 0.3% in December and 5.8% year-over-year. There was better than expected expansion in the non-manufacturing/services sector. However, the manufacturing slump worsened amid the trade war with China. The CPI (Consumer Price Index) rose 0.2%. Industrial production declined as warm winter weather caused utility output to drop. Existing home sales rose 3.6% yet, new sales unexpectedly dropped by 0.4%. On January 29, 2019, the Federal Open Market Committee met and, as expected, voted to keep the federal funds rate at the target range of 1.50% to 1.75%. The Fed indicated the current policy is appropriate to sustain expansion.



BENCHMARK COMPARISON AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019

3 Month T-Bill: 1.57%
6 Month T-Bill: 1.58%

1 Year T-Bill: 1.55%
LAIF: 2.04%

OCFA Portfolio: 1.77%

PORTFOLIO SIZE, YIELD, & DURATION

	<u>Current Month</u>	<u>Prior Month</u>	<u>Prior Year</u>
Book Value-	\$206,205,550	\$133,967,360	\$194,645,592
Yield to Maturity (365 day)	1.73%	1.91%	2.25%
Effective Rate of Return	1.77%	2.01%	2.25%
Days to Maturity	30	20	41



ORANGE COUNTY FIRE AUTHORITY
Portfolio Management
Portfolio Summary
December 31, 2019

Orange County Fire Authority
 1 Fire Authority Road
 Irvine, CA 92602
 (714)573-6301

	Par Value	Market Value	Book Value	% of Portfolio	Term	Days to Call / Maturity	YTM/Call 360 Equiv.	YTM/Call 365 Equiv.
Investments								
Money Mkt Mutual Funds/Cash	15,242,567.62	15,242,567.62	15,242,567.62	7.43	1	1	1.164	1.180
Federal Agency Coupon Securities	11,000,000.00	11,010,450.00	11,011,579.62	5.37	1,019	93	1.558	1.580
Federal Agency Disc. -Amortizing	99,200,000.00	99,014,848.00	99,009,534.43	48.24	72	44	1.592	1.614
Treasury Discounts -Amortizing	15,000,000.00	14,975,200.00	14,972,158.34	7.30	107	41	1.722	1.745
Local Agency Investment Funds	65,000,000.00	65,115,069.37	65,000,000.00	31.67	1	1	2.015	2.043
Investments	205,442,567.62	205,358,134.99	205,235,840.01	100.00%	98	30	1.702	1.726
Cash and Accrued Interest								
Passbook/Checking (not included in yield calculations)	781,450.86	781,450.86	781,450.86		1	1	0.000	0.000
Accrued Interest at Purchase		46,444.44	46,444.44					
Subtotal		827,895.30	827,895.30					
Total Cash and Investments	206,224,018.48	206,186,030.29	206,063,735.31		98	30	1.702	1.726

	December 31	Month Ending	Fiscal Year To Date
Total Earnings			
Current Year	246,049.74		1,563,888.25
Average Daily Balance	163,902,601.81		146,183,912.19
Effective Rate of Return	1.77%		2.12%

"I certify that this investment report accurately reflects all pooled investments and is in compliance with the investment policy adopted by the Board of Directors to be effective on January 1, 2019. A copy of this policy is available from the Clerk of the Authority. Sufficient investment liquidity and anticipated revenues are available to meet budgeted expenditure requirements for the next thirty days and the next six months."

Patricia Jakubiak 1/3/2020
 Patricia Jakubiak, Treasurer

Cash and Investments with GASB 31 Adjustment:

Book Value of Cash & Investments before GASB 31 (Above)	\$ 206,063,735.31
GASB 31 Adjustment to Books (See Note 3 on page 9)	\$ 141,814.96
Total	\$ 206,205,550.27

ORANGE COUNTY FIRE AUTHORITY
Portfolio Management
Portfolio Details - Investments
December 31, 2019

CUSIP	Investment #	Issuer	Average Balance	Purchase Date	Par Value	Market Value	Book Value	Stated Rate	YTM/C 365	Days to Call / Maturity	
Money Mkt Mutual Funds/Cash											
SYS528	528	Federated Treasury Obligations	16,030,183.94		15,242,567.62	15,242,567.62	15,242,567.62	1.180	1.180	1	
		Subtotal and Average			15,242,567.62	15,242,567.62			1.180	1	
Federal Agency Coupon Securities											
3130AH7E7	993	Fed Home Loan Bank (Callable on 4/3/20)		12/19/2019	11,000,000.00	11,010,450.00	11,011,579.62	2.000	1.580	93 10/03/2022	
		Subtotal and Average	4,618,027.17		11,000,000.00	11,010,450.00	11,011,579.62		1.580	93	
Federal Agency Disc. -Amortizing											
313312TX8	988	Farm Credit Disc Note		12/19/2019	6,000,000.00	5,983,620.00	5,983,360.00	1.560	1.609	64 03/05/2020	
313396RQ8	983	Freddie Mac		10/02/2019	6,000,000.00	5,997,960.00	5,997,405.00	1.730	1.787	9 01/10/2020	
313394RU5	984	Fed Home Loan Bank		11/07/2019	10,000,000.00	9,995,000.00	9,994,438.89	1.540	1.588	13 01/14/2020	
313394RU5	985	Fed Home Loan Bank		11/27/2019	10,000,000.00	9,995,000.00	9,994,294.44	1.580	1.628	13 01/14/2020	
313394RU5	986	Fed Home Loan Bank		11/27/2019	16,000,000.00	15,992,000.00	15,990,871.11	1.580	1.628	13 01/14/2020	
313394UN7	987	Fed Home Loan Bank		12/20/2019	11,000,000.00	10,962,820.00	10,962,343.33	1.560	1.610	79 03/20/2020	
313394SED	989	Fed Home Loan Bank		12/19/2019	11,000,000.00	10,989,880.00	10,989,458.33	1.500	1.544	23 01/24/2020	
313394TJ8	990	Fed Home Loan Bank		12/19/2019	7,200,000.00	7,184,808.00	7,184,190.00	1.550	1.598	51 02/21/2020	
313394SR1	991	Fed Home Loan Bank		12/19/2019	11,000,000.00	10,984,710.00	10,983,741.39	1.565	1.612	34 02/04/2020	
313394XL8	992	Fed Home Loan Bank		12/19/2019	11,000,000.00	10,929,050.00	10,929,431.94	1.550	1.605	149 05/29/2020	
		Subtotal and Average	68,118,604.88		99,200,000.00	99,014,848.00	99,009,534.43		1.614	44	
Treasury Discounts -Amortizing											
912796TA7	981	US Treasury Bill		09/17/2019	5,000,000.00	4,998,650.00	4,997,922.22	1.870	1.934	8 01/09/2020	
912796TH2	982	US Treasury Bill		08/30/2019	5,000,000.00	4,986,850.00	4,984,444.45	1.750	1.788	64 03/05/2020	
912796TG4	984	US Treasury Bill		12/31/2019	5,000,000.00	4,989,700.00	4,989,791.67	1.470	1.514	50 02/20/2020	
		Subtotal and Average	10,135,786.02		15,000,000.00	14,975,200.00	14,972,158.34		1.745	41	
Local Agency Investment Funds											
SYS336	336	Local Agency Investmt Fund			65,000,000.00	65,115,069.37	65,000,000.00	2.043	2.043	1	
		Subtotal and Average	65,000,000.00		65,000,000.00	65,115,069.37	65,000,000.00		2.043	1	
		Total and Average	163,902,601.81		205,442,567.62	205,358,134.99	205,235,840.01		1.726	30	

ORANGE COUNTY FIRE AUTHORITY
Portfolio Management
Portfolio Details - Cash
December 31, 2019

CUSIP	Investment #	Issuer	Average Balance	Purchase Date	Par Value	Market Value	Book Value	Stated Rate	YTM/C 365 Maturity
Money Mkt Mutual Funds/Cash									
SYS10033	10033	Revolving Fund		07/01/2019	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00		0.000
SYS4	4	Union Bank		07/01/2019	761,450.86	761,450.86	761,450.86		0.000
		Average Balance	0.00	Accrued Interest at Purchase	46,444.44	46,444.44	46,444.44		1
		Subtotal			827,895.30	827,895.30	827,895.30		
Total Cash and Investments			163,902,601.81		206,224,018.48	206,186,030.29	206,063,735.31		1.726 30

Orange County Fire Authority

In service of others!



ORANGE COUNTY FIRE AUTHORITY
Aging Report
By Maturity Date
As of January 1, 2020

Orange County Fire Authority
 1 Fire Authority Road
 Irvine, CA 92602
 (714)573-6301

Aging Interval:	0 days	1 - 30 days	31 - 60 days	61 - 91 days	92 - 121 days	122 - 152 days	153 - 183 days	184 - 274 days	275 - 365 days	366 - 1095 days	1096 days and after	Total for
	(01/01/2020 - 01/01/2020)	(01/02/2020 - 01/31/2020)	(02/01/2020 - 03/01/2020)	(03/02/2020 - 04/01/2020)	(04/02/2020 - 05/01/2020)	(05/02/2020 - 06/01/2020)	(06/02/2020 - 07/02/2020)	(07/03/2020 - 10/01/2020)	(10/02/2020 - 12/31/2020)	(01/01/2021 - 12/31/2022)	(01/01/2023 -)	18 Investments
	0 Maturities	6 Maturities	3 Maturities	3 Maturities	0 Maturities	1 Maturities	0 Maturities	0 Maturities	0 Maturities	0 Maturities	0 Maturities	0 Payments
	0 Payments	0 Payments	0 Payments	0 Payments	0 Payments	0 Payments	0 Payments	0 Payments	0 Payments	0 Payments	0 Payments	0 Payments
	81,024,018.48	58,000,000.00	23,200,000.00	22,000,000.00	0.00	11,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	206,017,290.87
	39.33%	28.14%	11.24%	10.64%	0.00%	5.31%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00
	81,024,018.48	57,964,389.99	23,157,723.06	21,930,147.78	0.00	10,929,431.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	206,139,585.85
	81,139,087.85	57,968,490.00	23,159,218.00	21,933,290.00	0.00	10,929,050.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	206,139,585.85



NOTES TO PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT REPORT

- Note 1: Market value of the LAIF investment is calculated using a fair value factor provided by LAIF. The MUFG Union Bank (formerly Union Bank) Trust Department provides market values of the remaining investments.
- Note 2: Book value reflects the cost or amortized cost before the GASB 31 accounting adjustment.
- Note 3: GASB 31 requires governmental entities to report investments at fair value in the financial statements and to reflect the corresponding unrealized gains/ (losses) as a component of investment income. The GASB 31 adjustment is recorded only at fiscal year end. The adjustment for June 30, 2019 includes an increase of \$111,266 to the LAIF investment and an increase of \$30,549 to the remaining investments.
- Note 4: The Federated Treasury Obligations money market mutual fund functions as the Authority's sweep account. Funds are transferred to and from the sweep account to/from OCFA's checking account in order to maintain a target balance of \$1,000,000 in checking. Since this transfer occurs at the beginning of each banking day, the checking account sometimes reflects a negative balance at the close of the banking day. The negative closing balance is not considered an overdraft since funds are available in the money market mutual fund. The purpose of the sweep arrangement is to provide sufficient liquidity to cover outstanding checks, yet allow that liquidity to be invested while payment of the outstanding checks is pending.



Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)

As of December 31, 2019, OCFA has \$65,000,000 invested in LAIF. The fair value of OCFA's LAIF investment is calculated using a participant fair value factor provided by LAIF on a quarterly basis. The fair value factor as of December 31, 2019 is 1.001770298. When applied to OCFA's LAIF investment, the fair value is \$65,115,069 or \$115,069 above cost. Although the fair value of the LAIF investment is higher than cost, OCFA can withdraw the actual amount invested at any time.

LAIF is included in the State Treasurer's Pooled Money Investment Account (PMIA) for investment purposes. The PMIA market valuation at December 31, 2019 is included on the following page.



State of California
Pooled Money Investment Account
Market Valuation
12/31/2019

Description	Carrying Cost Plus		Fair Value	Accrued Interest
	Accrued Interest	Purch. Amortized Cost		
1* United States Treasury:				
Bills	\$ 17,174,339,397.43	\$ 17,350,129,672.69	\$ 17,365,398,000.00	NA
Notes	\$ 30,739,969,843.54	\$ 30,731,614,309.82	\$ 30,856,016,000.00	\$ 123,724,495.00
1* Federal Agency:				
SBA	\$ 563,068,144.49	\$ 563,068,144.49	\$ 559,814,189.13	\$ 1,060,847.49
MBS-REMICs	\$ 19,117,016.90	\$ 19,117,016.90	\$ 19,707,931.37	\$ 89,294.47
Debentures	\$ 2,345,173,135.80	\$ 2,345,053,344.14	\$ 2,358,141,250.00	\$ 12,401,929.25
Debentures FR	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Debentures CL	\$ 775,000,000.00	\$ 775,000,000.00	\$ 774,976,000.00	\$ 1,472,708.50
Discount Notes	\$ 8,184,116,847.13	\$ 8,212,363,645.77	\$ 8,213,758,500.00	NA
1* Supranational Debentures	\$ 664,499,557.94	\$ 664,015,463.49	\$ 668,156,900.00	\$ 3,146,068.25
1* Supranational Debentures FR	\$ 200,189,619.96	\$ 200,189,619.96	\$ 200,208,546.60	\$ 690,069.72
2* CDs and YCDs FR	\$ 400,000,000.00	\$ 400,000,000.00	\$ 400,000,000.00	\$ 521,646.05
2* Bank Notes	\$ 700,000,000.00	\$ 700,000,000.00	\$ 700,074,261.44	\$ 5,441,333.35
2* CDs and YCDs	\$ 15,050,000,000.00	\$ 15,050,000,000.00	\$ 15,051,899,567.98	\$ 80,940,374.96
2* Commercial Paper	\$ 6,769,921,930.60	\$ 6,795,891,652.80	\$ 6,796,111,305.57	NA
1* Corporate:				
Bonds FR	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Bonds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1* Repurchase Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1* Reverse Repurchase	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Time Deposits	\$ 4,736,240,000.00	\$ 4,736,240,000.00	\$ 4,736,240,000.00	NA
AB 55 & GF Loans	\$ 605,929,000.00	\$ 605,929,000.00	\$ 605,929,000.00	NA
TOTAL	\$ 88,927,564,493.79	\$ 89,148,611,870.06	\$ 89,306,431,452.09	\$ 229,488,767.04

Fair Value Including Accrued Interest

\$ 89,535,920,219.13

* Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement #72

Repurchase Agreements, Time Deposits, AB 55 & General Fund loans, and Reverse Repurchase agreements are carried at portfolio book value (carrying cost).

The value of each participating dollar equals the fair value divided by the amortized cost (1.001770298). As an example: if an agency has an account balance of \$20,000,000.00, then the agency would report its participation in the LAIF valued at \$20,035,405.95 or \$20,000,000.00 x 1.001770298.



Orange County Fire Authority
Preliminary Investment Report
January 24, 2020



ORANGE COUNTY FIRE AUTHORITY
Portfolio Management
Portfolio Summary
January 24, 2020

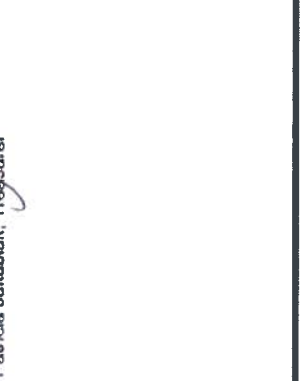
Orange County Fire Authority
 1 Fire Authority Road
 Irvine, CA 92602
 (714)573-6301

Investments	Par Value	Market Value	Book Value	% of Portfolio	Term	Days to Call / Maturity	YTM/Call 360 Equiv.	YTM/Call 365 Equiv.
Money Mkt Mutual Funds/Cash	14,072,806.14	14,072,806.14	14,072,806.14	9.01	1	1	1.184	1.180
Federal Agency Coupon Securities	11,000,000.00	11,009,130.00	11,008,558.85	7.05	1,019	69	1.558	1.580
Federal Agency Disc. -Amortizing	46,200,000.00	46,094,980.00	46,091,030.00	29.52	91	55	1.585	1.607
Treasury Discounts -Amortizing	10,000,000.00	9,887,050.00	9,984,969.45	6.39	104	33	1.628	1.651
Local Agency Investment Funds	75,000,000.00	75,132,772.35	75,000,000.00	48.03	1	1	2.015	2.043
Investments	156,272,806.14	156,296,748.49	156,157,364.44	100.00%	106	24	1.754	1.779

Cash and Accrued Interest								
Passbook/Checking (not included in yield calculations)	623,114.82	623,114.82	623,114.82		1	1	0.000	0.000
Accrued Interest at Purchase		46,444.44	46,444.44					
Subtotal		669,559.26	669,559.26					
Total Cash and Investments	156,895,920.96	156,966,307.75	156,826,923.70		106	24	1.754	1.779

Total Earnings	January 24	Month Ending	Fiscal Year To Date
Current Year	216,819.33		1,808,257.39
Average Daily Balance	190,469,722.83		151,293,813.42
Effective Rate of Return	1.73%		2.10%

"I certify that this investment report accurately reflects all pooled investments and is in compliance with the investment policy adopted by the Board of Directors to be effective on January 1, 2020. A copy of this policy is available from the Clerk of the Authority. Sufficient investment liquidity and anticipated revenues are available to meet budgeted expenditure requirements for the next thirty days and the next six months."


 Patricia Jakubiak, Treasurer

ORANGE COUNTY FIRE AUTHORITY
Portfolio Management
Portfolio Details - Investments
January 24, 2020

(See Note 1 on page 18) (See Note 2 on page 18)

CUSIP	Investment #	Issuer	Average Balance	Purchase Date	Par Value	Market Value	Book Value	Stated Rate	YTM/C to Call / 365 Maturity	Days to Call / Maturity	
Money Mkt Mutual Funds/Cash											
SYS528	528	Federated Treasury Obligations	14,880,841.90		14,072,806.14	14,072,806.14	14,072,806.14	1.180	1.180	1	
		Subtotal and Average			14,072,806.14	14,072,806.14			1.180	1	
Federal Agency Coupon Securities											
3130AH7E7	993	Fed Home Loan Bank (Callable on 4/3/20)		12/19/2019	11,009,130.00	11,008,558.85	11,008,558.85	2.000	1.580	69 10/03/2022	
		Subtotal and Average	11,010,006.30		11,009,130.00	11,008,558.85			1.580	69	
Federal Agency Disc. - Amortizing											
313312TX8	988	Farm Credit Disc Note		12/19/2019	6,000,000.00	5,990,220.00	5,989,600.00	1.560	1.609	40 03/05/2020	
313384UNT	987	Fed Home Loan Bank		12/20/2018	11,000,000.00	10,975,030.00	10,973,783.33	1.560	1.610	55 03/20/2020	
313384TJ8	990	Fed Home Loan Bank		12/19/2019	7,200,000.00	7,192,440.00	7,191,630.00	1.550	1.598	27 02/21/2020	
313384SR1	991	Fed Home Loan Bank		12/19/2019	11,000,000.00	10,996,260.00	10,985,218.06	1.565	1.612	10 02/04/2020	
313384XL8	992	Fed Home Loan Bank		12/19/2019	11,000,000.00	10,941,040.00	10,940,798.61	1.550	1.605	125 05/29/2020	
		Subtotal and Average	78,349,351.25		46,094,990.00	46,091,030.00			1.607	55	
Treasury Discounts - Amortizing											
912796TH2	982	US Treasury Bill		09/20/2019	5,000,000.00	4,982,000.00	4,990,277.78	1.750	1.788	40 03/05/2020	
912796TG4	994	US Treasury Bill		12/31/2019	5,000,000.00	4,995,050.00	4,994,691.67	1.470	1.514	26 02/20/2020	
		Subtotal and Average	11,646,190.05		10,000,000.00	9,987,050.00	9,984,969.45		1.651	33	
Local Agency Investment Funds											
SYS336	336	Local Agency Invstmnt Fund			75,000,000.00	75,132,772.35	75,000,000.00	2.043	2.043	1	
		Subtotal and Average	74,583,333.33		75,000,000.00	75,132,772.35	75,000,000.00		2.043	1	
		Total and Average	190,469,722.83		156,272,806.14	156,296,748.49	156,157,364.44		1.779	24	

ORANGE COUNTY FIRE AUTHORITY
Portfolio Management
Portfolio Details - Cash
January 24, 2020

CUSIP	Investment #	Issuer	Average Balance	Purchase Date	Par Value	Market Value	Book Value	Stated Rate	YTMIC 365	Days to Maturity
Money Mkt Mutual Funds/Cash										
SYS10033	10033	Revolving Fund		07/01/2019	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00		0.000	1
SYS4	4	Union Bank		07/01/2019	603,114.82	603,114.82	603,114.82		0.000	1
		Average Balance	0.00	Accrued Interest at Purchase		46,444.44	46,444.44			1
		Subtotal			156,895,920.96	156,966,307.75	156,826,923.70		1.779	24
		Total Cash and Investments	190,469,722.83							

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)



ORANGE COUNTY FIRE AUTHORITY
Aging Report
By Maturity Date
As of January 25, 2020

Orange County Fire Authority
 1 Fire Authority Road
 Irvine, CA 92602
 (714)573-6301

Aging Interval:		Maturity Par Value	Percent of Portfolio	Current Book Value	Current Market Value
0 days	(01/25/2020 - 01/25/2020)	89,695,920.96	57.21%	89,695,920.96	89,828,693.31
1 - 30 days	(01/26/2020 - 02/24/2020)	23,200,000.00	14.79%	23,181,539.73	23,183,750.00
31 - 60 days	(02/25/2020 - 03/25/2020)	22,000,000.00	14.00%	21,953,661.11	21,957,250.00
61 - 91 days	(03/26/2020 - 04/25/2020)	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00
92 - 121 days	(04/26/2020 - 05/25/2020)	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00
122 - 152 days	(05/26/2020 - 06/25/2020)	11,000,000.00	6.98%	10,940,798.61	10,941,040.00
153 - 183 days	(06/26/2020 - 07/26/2020)	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00
184 - 274 days	(07/27/2020 - 10/25/2020)	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00
275 - 365 days	(10/26/2020 - 01/24/2021)	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00
366 - 1095 days	(01/25/2021 - 01/24/2023)	11,000,000.00	7.02%	11,008,558.85	11,009,130.00
1096 days and after	(01/25/2023 -)	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00
Total for			100.00	156,780,479.26	156,919,863.31



NOTES TO PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT REPORT

- Note 1: Market value of the LAIF investment is calculated using a fair value factor provided by LAIF. The MUFG Union Bank Trust Department provides market values of the remaining investments.
- Note 2: Book value reflects the cost or amortized cost before the GASB 31 accounting adjustment.
- Note 3: GASB 31 requires governmental entities to report investments at fair value in the financial statements and to reflect the corresponding unrealized gains/ (losses) as a component of investment income. The GASB 31 adjustment is recorded only at fiscal year end. The adjustment for June 30, 2019 includes an increase of \$111,266 to the LAIF investment and an increase of \$30,549 to the remaining investments.
- Note 4: The Federated Treasury Obligations money market mutual fund functions as the Authority's sweep account. Funds are transferred to and from the sweep account to/from OCFA's checking account in order to maintain a target balance of \$1,000,000 in checking. Since this transfer occurs at the beginning of each banking day, the checking account sometimes reflects a negative balance at the close of the banking day. The negative closing balance is not considered an overdraft since funds are available in the money market mutual fund. The purpose of the sweep arrangement is to provide sufficient liquidity to cover outstanding checks, yet allow that liquidity to be invested while payment of the outstanding checks is pending.

GLOSSARY

INVESTMENT TERMS

Basis Point. Measure used in quoting yields on bonds and notes. One basis point is .01% of yield.

Book Value. This value may be the original cost of acquisition of the security, or original cost adjusted by the amortization of a premium or accretion of a discount. The book value may differ significantly from the security's current value in the market.

Commercial Paper. Unsecured short-term promissory notes issued by corporations, with maturities ranging from 2 to 270 days; may be sold on a discount basis or may bear interest.

Coupon Rate. Interest rate, expressed as a percentage of par or face value, that issuer promises to pay over lifetime of debt security.

Discount. The amount by which a bond sells under its par (face) value.

Discount Securities. Securities that do not pay periodic interest. Investors earn the difference between the discount issue price and the full face value paid at maturity. Treasury bills, bankers' acceptances and most commercial paper are issued at a discount.

Effective Rate of Return. Rate of return on a security, based on its purchase price, coupon rate, maturity date, and the period between interest payments.

Federal Agency Securities. Securities issued by agencies such as the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Farm Credit Bank. Though not general obligations of the US Treasury, such securities are sponsored by the government and therefore have high credit ratings. Some are issued on a discount basis and some are issued with coupons.

Federal Funds. Funds placed in Federal Reserve banks by depository institutions in excess of current reserve requirements. These depository institutions may lend fed funds to each other overnight or on a longer basis. They may also transfer funds among each other on a same-day basis through the Federal Reserve banking system. Fed Funds are considered to be immediately available funds.

Fed Funds Rate. The interest rate charged by one institution lending federal funds to another.

Federal Open Market Committee. The branch of the Federal Reserve Board that determines the direction of monetary policy.

Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF). A California State Treasury fund which local agencies may use to deposit funds for investment and for reinvestment with a maximum of \$50 million for any agency (*excluding bond funds, which have no maximum*). It offers high liquidity because

deposits can be converted to cash in 24 hours and no interest is lost. Interest is paid quarterly and the State's administrative fee cannot to exceed 1/4 of a percent of the earnings.

Market value. The price at which the security is trading and could presumably be purchased or sold.

Maturity Date. The specified day on which the issuer of a debt security is obligated to repay the principal amount or face value of security.

Money Market Mutual Fund. Mutual funds that invest solely in money market instruments (short-term debt instruments, such as Treasury bills, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, repurchase agreements and federal funds).

Par. Face value or principal value of a bond typically \$1,000 per bond.

Rate of Return. The amount of income received from an investment, expressed as a percentage. *A market rate of return* is the yield that an investor can expect to receive in the current interest-rate environment utilizing a buy-and-hold to maturity investment strategy.

Treasury Bills. Short-term U.S. government non-interest bearing debt securities with maturities of no longer than one year. The yields on these bills are monitored closely in the money markets for signs of interest rate trends.

Treasury Notes. Intermediate U.S. government debt securities with maturities of one to 10 years.

Treasury bonds. Long-term U.S. government debt securities with maturities of 10 years or longer.

Yield. Rate of return on a bond.

Yield-to-maturity. Rate of return on a bond taking into account the total annual interest payments, the purchase price, the redemption value and the amount of time remaining until maturity.

ECONOMIC TERMS

Conference Board Consumer Confidence Index A survey that measures how optimistic or pessimistic consumers are with respect to the economy in the near future.

Consumer Price Index (CPI). A measure that examines the weighted average of prices of a basket of consumer goods and services, such as transportation, food and medical care. Changes in CPI are used to assess price changes associated with the cost of living.

Durable Goods Orders. An economic indicator released monthly that reflects new orders placed with domestic manufacturers for delivery of factory durable goods such as autos and appliances in the near term or future.

Gross Domestic Product. The monetary value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period. It includes all of private and public consumption, government outlays, investments and exports less imports that occur within a defined territory.

Industrial Production. An economic indicator that is released monthly by the Federal Reserve Board. The indicator measures the amount of output from the manufacturing, mining, electric and gas industries.

ISM Institute for Supply Management (ISM) Manufacturing Index. A monthly index that monitors employment, production inventories, new orders and supplier deliveries.

ISM Non-manufacturing Index. An index based on surveys of non-manufacturing firms' purchasing and supply executives. It tracks economic data for the service sector.

Leading Economic Index. A monthly index used to predict the direction of the economy's movements in the months to come. The index is made up of 10 economic components, whose changes tend to precede changes in the overall economy.

National Federation of Independent Business Small Business Optimism Index. An index based on surveys of small business owners' plans and expectations regarding employment, capital, inventories, economic improvement, credit conditions, expansion, and earnings trends in the near term or future.

Producer Price Index. An index that measures the average change over time in the selling prices received by domestic producers for their output.

University of Michigan Consumer Sentiment Index. An index that measures the overall health of the economy as determined by consumer opinion. It takes into account an individual's feelings toward his or her own current financial health, the health of the economy in the short term and the prospects for longer term economic growth.

CARE AMBULANCE SERVICE
Quarterly Report for the 4th Quarter of 2019
City of Garden Grove

Reporting Period	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Quarterly Total</u>
Total # of Code 3 Responses	119	99	141	359
Total # of Code 3 Responses Within 10 Minutes	118	97	141	356
% of Code 3 Requests Within 10 Minutes	99.2%	98.0%	100.0%	99.2%

Total # of Code 2 Responses	910	739	823	2472
Total # of Code 2 Responses Within 15 Minutes	893	723	802	2418
% of Code 2 Requests Within 15 Minutes	98.1%	97.8%	97.4%	97.8%

Total # of Responses	1029	838	964	2831
Total # of Responses Within Compliance	1011	820	943	2774
% of Requests Within Compliance	98.3%	97.9%	97.8%	98.0%

Total Number of Patients Transported	746	606	717	2069
Total Number of Calls Cancelled Without Transport	283	232	247	762
Total Number of Unaccepted Requests	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Calls Referred to Mutual Aid Providers	0	0	0	0

Contract Exceptions for this Quarter? NO

Submitted by: Bill Weston 1/20/2020
Director of Operations

Quarterly Medical Supply Reimbursement \$ 37,552.35

The 2020-21 Budget: The Governor's Homelessness Plan

From : Tony Cardenas <tcardenas@cacities.org> Tue, Feb 11, 2020 02:30 PM
Subject : The 2020-21 Budget: The Governor's Homelessness Plan 2 attachments
To : Tony Cardenas <tcardenas@cacities.org>

Orange County Division Members,

The Legislative Analyst Office (LAO) just published the following report regarding Governor Newsom's Homelessness Plan. Based on the LAO's initial analysis, even they are critical of the plan by identifying policy gaps. Please let me know if you have any questions.



The Legislative Analyst's Office has just published the following report:

The 2020-21 Budget: The Governor's Homelessness Plan

In this report we provide the Legislature with background on the state's homelessness challenges, provide an update on major recent state efforts to address homelessness, assess the Governor's 2020-21 homelessness plan, propose a framework to help the Legislature develop its own plan and funding allocations, and offer an alternative to the Governor's 2020-21 budget proposal.

Governor's 2020-21 Budget Proposal Includes Significant State Funding for Homelessness. The Governor's 2020-21 budget reflects his commitment to addressing this complex issue by once again proposing significant state resources towards addressing homelessness, including:

- ***Proposes \$750 Million Deposit Into Newly Established California Access to Housing Services (CAAHS) Fund.*** The Governor proposes \$750 million General Fund in one-time funding to the CAAHS Fund he established through executive order within the Department of Social Services. The administration indicates that a primary goal of the fund is to help alleviate street-based homelessness and increase the number of housing units.
- ***Proposes \$695 Million to Reform the Medi-Cal System to Serve Populations With Complex Needs.*** The Governor's budget proposes \$695 million total funds (\$348 million General Fund) to begin implementation of a major Medi-Cal reform proposal referred to as Medi-Cal Healthier California for All (MHCA). The MHCA initiative broadly is intended to provide more comprehensive care to patients with complex needs, including individuals on Medi-Cal who are experiencing homelessness.

Governor's Proposal Raises Key Questions and Falls Short of Articulating a Clear Strategy. The scale of the homelessness crisis in California is significant and even substantial investments in resources could quickly dissipate without demonstrating much

progress if investments are made without a clear plan. We recognize that there is no obvious right answer as to how the state should address the homelessness crisis. That said, we find the Governor's budget proposal falls short of articulating a clear strategy for curbing homelessness in California. In the absence of a clear strategy, the Governor's proposed approach is less likely to make a meaningful ongoing impact on the state's homelessness crisis. Additionally, we find that the details provided as part of the Governor's 2020-21 homelessness proposal raise many important questions for the Legislature to consider.

Prior to Committing to a New Approach, Clear Strategy Needed. We urge the Legislature to develop a strategy for addressing this complex challenge. By creating a strategy, the Legislature could increase the likelihood that the state's resources are used in a way that results in meaningful reductions in homelessness. A strategy that aligns with defined goals and delineates responsibilities between the state and local governments could set the state on a productive path towards reducing homelessness and preventing more individuals from becoming homeless.

Alternative 2020-21 Action. We recognize that homelessness is a dire problem with significant statewide consequences. A desire to quickly bring relief to those individuals that are experiencing and at-risk of homelessness stands in contrast to our recommendation to develop a clear, strategic plan. If a plan cannot be developed over the next few months, we encourage the Legislature to take one-time action this year—in the amount proposed by the Governor or some other amount—utilizing existing state mechanisms to support local efforts to address homelessness.

This report is available using the following link: https://lao.ca.gov/Publications/Report/4152?utm_source=laowww&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=4152

Tony Cardenas
Public Affairs Regional Manager
Orange County Division
League of California Cities
(714) 944-4023
TCardenas@cacities.org | www.cacities.org



Strengthening California Cities Through Education & Advocacy

[Twitter](#) | [Facebook](#) | [YouTube](#) | [LinkedIn](#)

-

LAO Report

February 11, 2020

The 2020-21 Budget

The Governor's Homelessness Plan

Introduction

Background

Update on Major Recent State Actions Addressing Homelessness

Overview of the Governor's Homelessness Plan

LAO Comments

Clear Homelessness Strategy Needed

Alternative 2020-21 Action

Conclusion

Executive Summary

In this report we provide the Legislature context for the state's homelessness crisis, provide an update on major recent state efforts to address homelessness, assess the Governor's 2020-21 homelessness plan, propose a framework to help the Legislature develop its own plan and funding allocations, and offer an alternative to the Governor's 2020-21 budget proposal.

California Has a Homelessness Crisis. The state's severe affordable housing crisis puts Californians at risk of housing instability and homelessness. For the state's lowest-income households, job loss or an unexpected expense could result in homelessness. Amid this affordability crisis, California now has an

estimated 151,000 people experiencing homelessness, more than any other state in the nation. Despite significant investments from local government, the Legislature, and the Governor in recent years to help address homelessness, the state saw a 16 percent increase in its homeless population from 2018 to 2019.

While the State's Role in Homelessness Assistance Has Been Increasing, Local Governments Have Remained Largely Responsible for Providing Services. Historically, local entities have provided most of the homelessness assistance in their jurisdiction, relying in part on federal and state funding. Recently, however, the state has increased its role in funding homelessness assistance programs at the local level—notably making over \$1 billion available to local governments over the past two years. Despite the increased funding role for the state, local governments are most knowledgeable about the specific homelessness-related challenges facing their communities and are well positioned to implement the combination of strategies that will work best for them. In recognition of this, local governments traditionally have been given significant discretion over how state funds are spent to address homelessness.

Governor's 2020-21 Budget Proposal Includes Significant State Funding for Homelessness. The Governor's 2020-21 budget reflects his commitment to addressing this complex issue by once again proposing significant state resources towards addressing homelessness, including:

- ***Proposes \$750 Million Deposit Into Newly Established California Access to Housing Services (CAAHS) Fund.*** The Governor proposes \$750 million General Fund in one-time funding to the CAAHS Fund he established through executive order within the Department of Social Services. The administration indicates that a primary goal of the fund is to help alleviate street-based homelessness and increase the number of housing units.
- ***Proposes \$695 Million to Reform the Medi-Cal System to Serve Populations With Complex Needs.*** The Governor's budget proposes \$695 million total funds (\$348 million General Fund) to begin implementation of a major Medi-Cal reform proposal referred to as Medi-Cal Healthier California for All (MHCA). The MHCA initiative broadly is intended to provide more comprehensive care to patients with complex needs, including individuals on Medi-Cal who are experiencing homelessness.

Governor's Proposal Raises Key Questions and Falls Short of Articulating a Clear Strategy. The scale of the homelessness crisis in California is significant and even substantial investments in resources could quickly dissipate without demonstrating much progress if investments are made without a clear plan. We recognize that there is no obvious right answer as to how the state should address the homelessness crisis. That said, we find the Governor's budget proposal falls short of articulating a clear strategy for curbing homelessness in California. In the absence of a clear strategy, state resources could be allocated in a less targeted/coordinated way. As a consequence, we believe the Governor's proposed approach is less likely to make a meaningful ongoing impact on the state's homelessness crisis. Additionally, we find that the details provided as part of the Governor's 2020-21 homelessness proposal raise many important questions for the Legislature to consider.

Prior to Committing to a New Approach, Clear Strategy Needed. We urge the Legislature to develop a strategy for addressing this complex challenge. By creating a strategy, the Legislature could increase the likelihood that the state's resources are used in a way that results in meaningful reductions in homelessness. A strategy that aligns with defined goals and delineates responsibilities between the state and local governments could set the state on a productive path towards reducing homelessness and preventing more individuals from becoming homeless. To help the Legislature develop its own homelessness plan, we provide a framework the Legislature could use to develop a plan. Specifically:

- Identify Goals.
- Identify Solutions That Align With Goals.
- Set Clear State and Local Responsibilities.
- Identify State Governance Structure.
- Establish Funding Strategy.
- Develop Rigorous Oversight Mechanisms.

Alternative 2020-21 Action. We recognize that homelessness is a dire problem with significant statewide consequences. A desire to quickly bring relief to those individuals that are experiencing and at risk of homelessness stands in contrast to our recommendation to develop a clear, strategic plan. If a plan

cannot be developed over the next few months, we encourage the Legislature take one-time action this year utilizing existing state mechanisms to support local efforts to address homelessness.

- ***Provide Grants to Local Governments Similar to Prior Years.*** Rather than committing to a new system—as proposed by the Governor—that may not ultimately fit into the Legislature’s plan, we recommend providing grants to local governments in a manner similar to prior years. Mechanisms already are in place through the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to support local governments’ efforts to combat homelessness. These mechanisms could be used again in 2020-21 while the Legislature develops its own plan. The Legislature could redirect the \$750 million in homelessness funding proposed by the Governor, or a different amount, for this purpose.
- ***One-Time Action Provides Time to Develop Homelessness Plan.*** Taking one-time action allows the Legislature to support local efforts to address homelessness while it develops a plan. Through that process, the Legislature can determine the state’s role in addressing the problem, the balance between one-time and ongoing funding, and how to effectively oversee progress.

Introduction

Living in decent, affordable, and reasonably located housing is one of the most important determinants of well-being for every Californian. More than just basic shelter, housing affects our lives in other important ways: determining our access to work, education, recreation, and shopping. Unfortunately, housing in California is extremely expensive. The state’s severe affordable housing crisis has put Californians at risk of housing instability and homelessness. For the state’s lowest-income households, job loss or an unexpected expense could result in homelessness. Amid this affordability crisis, California now has more people experiencing homelessness than any other state in the nation.

A January 2020 poll by the Public Policy Institute of California highlights how pressing these issues are in the minds of Californians. The poll found that one in five Californians identify homelessness as the most important issue facing the state today. One year ago, a much smaller share (6 percent) identified homelessness as

the top issue. Homelessness is frequently mentioned as the most important issue facing the Governor and the Legislature across the state's regions, demographics, and political ideologies.

In recent years, the Legislature and Governor have appropriated over \$1 billion in grants to local governments to help them address homelessness in their communities. Additionally, the state provided billions of dollars more towards boosting home building through a variety of avenues. Nonetheless, the state saw a 16 percent increase in its homeless population from 2018 to 2019. (The results from the 2020 count, which took place in January, are not yet available.)

The Governor's 2020-21 budget reflects his commitment to addressing this complex challenge by once again proposing significant one-time resources to address homelessness. However, the scale of the homelessness crisis in California is significant and even substantial investments in resources could quickly dissipate without demonstrating much progress if investments are made without a clear plan. We recognize that there is no obvious right answer as to how the state should address the homelessness crisis. That said, we find the Governor's budget does not present a clear path for how the state will address homelessness. In the absence of a clear strategy, the Governor's proposed approach is less likely to make a meaningful ongoing impact on the state's homelessness crisis. We urge the Legislature to develop a strategy for addressing this complex challenge. A strategy that aligns with defined goals and delineates responsibilities among stakeholders could set the state on a productive path towards reducing homelessness and preventing more individuals from becoming homeless.

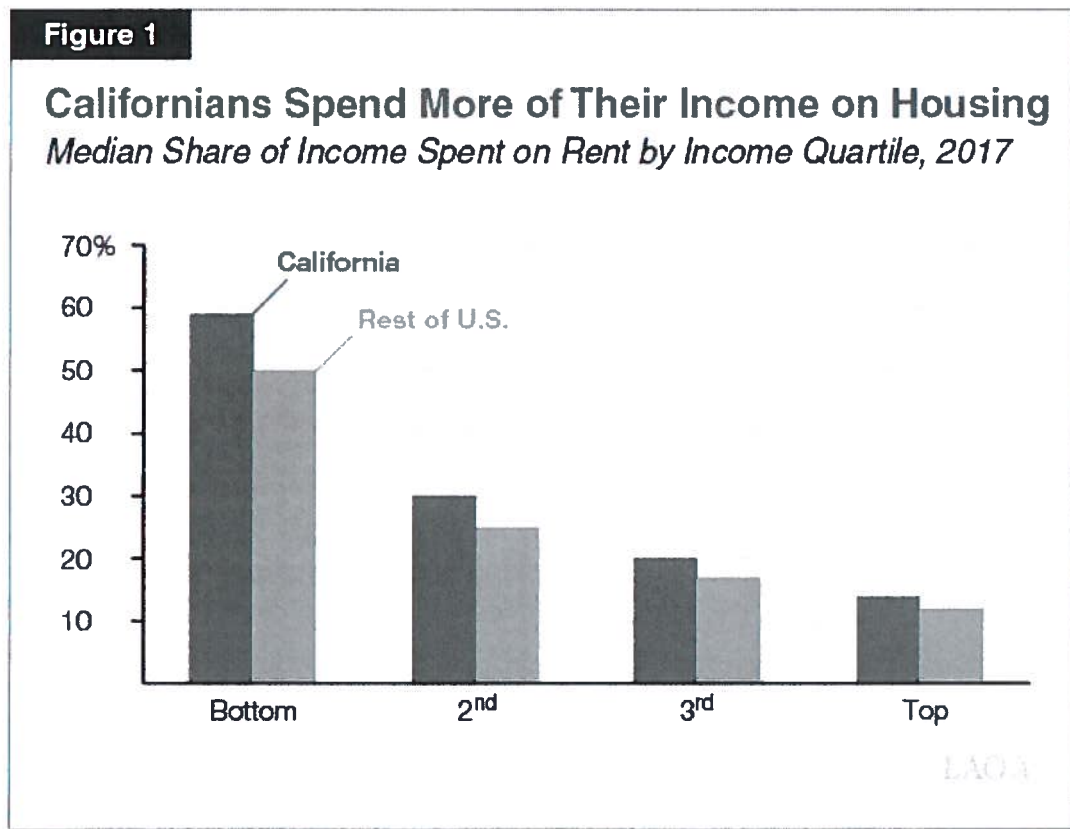
In this report, we provide the Legislature context for the state's homelessness crisis, provide an update on major recent state efforts to address homelessness, assess the Governor's 2020-21 homelessness plan, propose a framework to help the Legislature develop its own plan and funding allocations, and offer an alternative to the Governor's proposal in 2020-21.

Background

Housing Affordability Affects Homelessness

- While homelessness is a complex problem with many causes, the high costs of housing is a significant factor in the state's homelessness crisis.

- As shown in Figure 1, Californians spend a larger share of their income on rent than households in the rest of the nation at every income quartile. Not surprisingly, households with the lowest income face the highest cost pressures.
- Rising housing costs that have exceeded growth in wages, particularly for low-income households, put Californians at risk of housing instability and homelessness. Those who pay at least half of their income toward housing are at greatest risk. In California, this applies to 1.5 million low-income households. For this population, job loss or an unexpected expense could result in homelessness.



California Has a Disproportionately Large Homeless Population

- **Over 151,000 Estimated Homeless Californians.** According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD's) annual point-in-time homelessness count, California has more people experiencing homelessness than any other state in the nation. As of January 2019, California had more than 151,000 individuals experiencing homelessness, which represented about 27 percent of the total homeless population in the nation. (California's overall population, however, is about 12 percent of the nation.) Figure 2 provides details

about California's homeless population. Figure 3 depicts the distribution of the homeless population across the state.

- ***Increase in California's Homeless Population Driving National Increase.***
While homelessness in most states declined between 2018 and 2019, homelessness in California increased by 16 percent, or about 21,000 people. The large increase in California is reflected in a national increase of 3 percent, or about 15,000 people experiencing homelessness, between 2018 and 2019.

Figure 2

California's Homeless Population^a

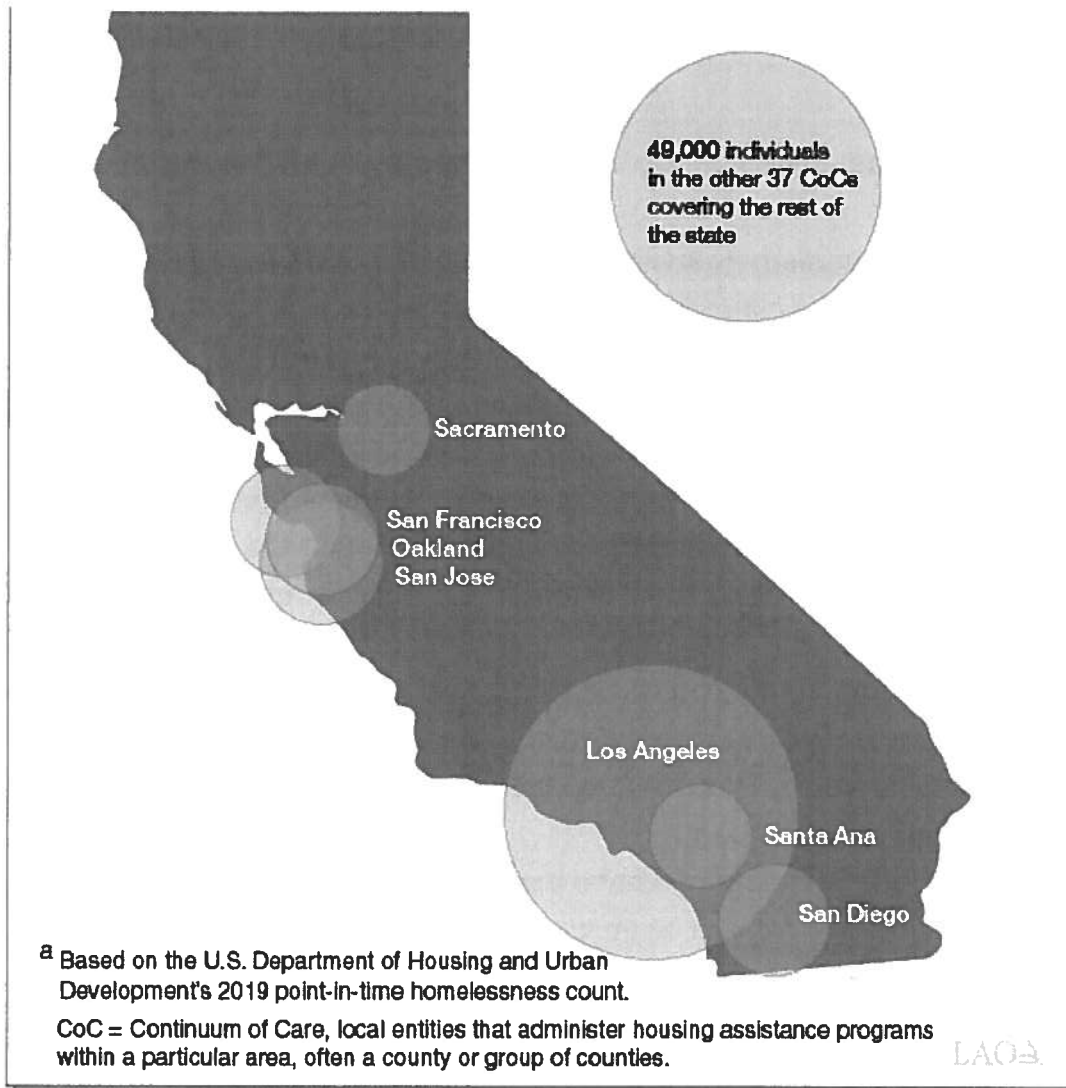


^a Based on the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's 2019 point-in-time homelessness count.



Figure 3

Distribution of Homeless Population in California^a 2019



Homeless Population Likely Larger

- Accurate data on the number and characteristics of the state's homeless population helps state and local governments more effectively target programs that address homelessness.
- While HUD's point-in-time count provides a useful estimate of the number and characteristics of individuals experiencing homelessness in California and across the nation, the data are commonly understood to reflect an undercount.
- Efforts to produce an accurate and complete count are hindered by various factors, including: (1) the transitory nature of the homeless population that make a count inherently difficult and (2) limitations on counting all forms of homelessness. For example, individuals and families living in overcrowded housing or youth who are couch-surfing are typically not captured in HUD's

point-in-time counts, yet these populations reflect an important dimension of the state's homelessness crisis.

Many Individuals Experiencing Homelessness Also Struggle With Mental Illness or a Substance Use Disorder

- Estimates vary on exactly how many individuals experiencing homelessness also have mental illness, with national estimates ranging from as low as 20 percent to as high as 45 percent. The Los Angeles Homelessness Services Authority found that 29 percent of homeless individuals in Los Angeles County had a mental illness or substance use disorder in 2019.
- The prevalence of mental illness appears to differ for distinct categories of the homeless population. For example, researchers have estimated that the prevalence of mental illness or substance use disorder is higher for unsheltered adults than for sheltered adults.
- There also is evidence to show that homelessness may lead individuals to develop a mental illness or exacerbate existing mental illnesses. That is to say, the chronic stress associated with living without stable housing has dire consequences on a person's mental health.
- For individuals who are both homeless and have mental health or substance use disorders, behavioral health services can be an essential component of addressing their homelessness.

Variety of Approaches for Addressing Homelessness

There are a variety of approaches for assisting homeless individuals and families. Each type of assistance has pros and cons. None is obviously superior to the others in all respects.

- ***Some Approaches Cost Less, but May Offer Temporary Solutions . . .*** Some approaches—such as rapid rehousing (short-term rent assistance, moving cost assistance, or help with housing search) or shelters—tend to be cheaper, can be deployed more quickly, and have lower barriers of entry for participants. The downside of these approaches is that they tend to offer only a temporary solution. This means that recipients may be more likely to fall back into homelessness.
- ***. . . While Others Cost More, but May Have More Long-Term Results.*** More permanent solutions include long-term rent assistance and supportive housing. With these approaches, recipients receive assistance as long as they need it (as

long as their income remains below certain levels). Long-term rent assistance tends to be more expensive than rapid rehousing. Similarly, supportive housing construction tends to require significant upfront costs. Supportive housing also typically takes years to site and build. Balancing out the higher costs and long implementation time is the fact that recipients of these programs are less likely to fall back into homelessness.

Various State Programs Historically Have Helped Address Homelessness . . .

State Homelessness-Related Programs. California, in partnership with the federal government, administers and funds a variety of programs that assist individuals experiencing homelessness or at risk of becoming homeless. Generally, these state programs can be classified as follows:

- ***Programs That Support Building New Affordably Priced Housing.*** These programs provide direct financial assistance—typically tax credits, grants, or low-cost loans—to housing developers for the construction of new rental housing. In exchange, developers reserve these units for lower-income households. Data suggest these programs together subsidized the new construction of over 8,000 rental units annually in the state—or about 7 percent of total public and private housing construction—over the past two decades.
- ***Programs That Help Households Afford Housing.*** In addition to constructing new housing, governments also have taken steps to make existing housing more affordable. In some cases, the federal government makes payments to landlords—known as housing vouchers—on behalf of low-income tenants for a portion of a rental unit’s monthly cost. About 400,000 California households receive this type of housing assistance. These payments generally cover the portion of a rental unit’s monthly cost that exceeds 30 percent of the household’s income.
- ***Health and Human Services Programs That May Assist With Preventing Homelessness.*** A variety of state programs exist that, while not directly related to housing and homelessness, help low-income individuals achieve and maintain self-sufficiency, and accordingly, indirectly help to address homelessness. For example, cash assistance to low-income individuals, through programs like California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) and Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Payment (SSI/SSP), help to cover the cost of rent and other basic living expenses. Additionally, the Department of Social Services (DSS), which administers these programs, has, in

recent years, started to provide some housing and homelessness services within its existing safety net programs. For example, the Homeless Assistance program within CalWORKs provides payments for temporary shelter over a limited period, as well as payments to secure or maintain housing, including a security deposit and last month's rent.

Other Recent State Approaches to Housing. Since 2016, the state has begun implementing the "Housing First" model into its housing programs. We discuss this model in the box below. The state also recently established a rent stabilization policy that went into effect in January, which limits rent increases to 5 percent plus the change in the cost of living.

Housing First

In 2017, the Housing First model was adopted in the state by Chapter 847 of 2016 (SB 1380, Mitchell). It required all state housing programs to adopt the model. Housing First is an approach intended to quickly and successfully connect individuals and families experiencing homelessness to permanent housing without preconditions and barriers to entry, such as sobriety, treatment, or service participation requirements. Supportive services are offered to enhance the prospect of achieving housing stability and prevent returns to homelessness as opposed to addressing predetermined treatment goals prior to providing permanent housing. Housing First emerged as an alternative to a housing philosophy that required individuals experiencing homelessness to first complete short-term residential and treatment programs before securing permanent housing. Under this prior model, permanent housing was offered only after an individual experiencing homelessness could demonstrate that they were "ready" for housing.

Multiple State Departments Involved in Addressing Homelessness. Various state entities participate in the administration of these programs. The Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), California Housing Finance Agency, California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, and the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council (HCFC) administer some of state's longest standing and/or largest housing and homelessness programs. Other departments either administer the state's safety net programs and/or have other, more limited

roles in addressing housing and homelessness, including DSS, the Department of Health Care Services, Department of Veterans Affairs, Office of Emergency Services, and the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Multiple Funding Sources for Addressing Homelessness. Funding for these housing and homelessness programs comes from a variety of state and federal sources. The amount of funding available varies significantly from year to year. Recent funding has been much higher due to one-time augmentations, which we discuss later.

. . . But Most Homelessness Assistance Has Been Provided at Local Level

Historically, cities and counties have provided most of the homelessness assistance in their jurisdiction, relying in part on federal and state funding. Local governments are most knowledgeable about the specific homelessness-related challenges facing their communities and are well-positioned to implement the combination of strategies that will work best for them. In recognition of this, local governments have exercised significant discretion over whether and how funds are spent to address homelessness. Prominent state and local examples of these funding sources include:

- The State Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) funding for mental health services, which are designed and implemented at the local level and may include housing and housing-related services.
- Local measures that raise new dedicated revenue to combat homelessness. For example, in 2017, voters in Los Angeles County authorized a one-quarter percent sales tax to prevent and address homelessness.

In addition, local governments set their own policies that aim to alleviate homelessness in their communities.

- For example, some local governments increase the supply of affordable housing by requiring developers of market-rate housing to charge below-market prices and rents for a portion of the units they build, a policy known as inclusionary housing.
- In other cases, local governments have policies that require property owners to charge below-market prices and rents. For example, some local governments limit how much landlords can increase rents each year for existing tenants. Several California cities have these rent controls, including Los Angeles, San Francisco, and San Jose.

In summary, the response to homelessness at the local level has largely been reflective of communities' own assessment of their challenges and needs.

Update on Major Recent State Actions Addressing Homelessness

As the homelessness crisis has become more acute, the state has taken a larger role in funding and supporting local governments' efforts to address homelessness. Below, we provide an update on major recent state actions, Figure 4 summarizes these actions.

Figure 4

Major State Homelessness Spending Actions in 2018-19 and 2019-20^a

(In Millions)

Program	Funding
No Place Like Home ^b	\$2,000
Homeless Emergency Aid Program ^c	500
Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program ^c	650
Total	\$3,150

^aAuthorization of \$500 million in Low-Income Housing Tax Credits are not reflected in this figure.

^bRevenue bond from the Mental Health Services Act, also known as Proposition 63 of 2004.

^cGeneral Fund.

No Place Like Home (NPLH) Program

Provided up to \$2 Billion for Permanent Supportive Housing for Individuals Experiencing Homelessness With Mental Illness. In November 2018, voters approved Proposition 2, authorizing the sale of up to \$2 billion of revenue bonds and the use of a portion of revenues from MHSA (also known as Proposition 63 of 2004) for the NPLH program. The program is meant to construct new and rehabilitate existing permanent supportive housing for those with mental illness who are homeless or are at risk of becoming homeless.

- **Key Program Requirements.** The housing developed using NPLH funding must be set aside for persons with serious mental illness who are chronically homeless, homeless, or at risk of becoming chronically homeless. (Chronic homelessness generally is used to describe people who have experienced homelessness for at least a year—or recurrently—while struggling with a disabling condition, such as mental illness, substance use disorder, or physical disability.) In addition, counties must commit to provide mental health services and help coordinate access to other community-based supportive services.
- **Program Administration.** The program is administered by HCD.
- **Allocations.** Counties (either solely or in partnership with a developer of affordable housing) are eligible applicants for up to \$2 billion in total NPLH funding.
 - **Noncompetitive Allocation (\$190 Million).** All counties are eligible to receive a noncompetitive allocation based on their 2017 homeless point-in-time count. All counties will receive a minimum allocation of \$500,000.
 - **Competitive Allocation (up to \$1.8 Billion).** Counties can compete for the remaining funding with counties of similar size (large counties [population greater than 750,000]; medium counties [population between 200,000 to 750,000]; and small counties [population less than 200,000]).
- **Eligible Activities.** The NPLH funding can be used to acquire, design, construct, rehabilitate, or preserve permanent supportive housing, which pairs housing with case management and supportive services.
- **Status.** So far, all of the noncompetitive allocation and \$1 billion of the competitive allocation have been made available. The administration expects to release the remaining funds by 2021.
- **Key Upcoming Dates.** The disbursement of funds under NPLH is contingent on the sale of bonds by the California State Treasurer’s Office, and the proceeds of those bonds being made available to HCD for disbursement pursuant to all program requirements. This creates some uncertainty about the timing of additional disbursements.

Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP)

Provided \$500 Million in Emergency Aid Block Grants for Homelessness. The 2018-19 budget included a one-time allocation of \$500 million for block grants to cities and Continuums of Care (CoCs)—local entities that administer housing assistance programs within a particular area, often a county or group of counties.

HEAP was intended to provide local entities with flexible funding to address their immediate homelessness challenges until additional resources became available through programs like NPLH.

- **Key Program Requirements.** To access the grants, local entities were required to declare an emergency shelter—facilities that provide temporary shelter for the homeless—crisis and demonstrate they were working collaboratively to address homelessness in their communities. In addition, the program mandated that at least 5 percent of grant funds be used towards addressing the needs of homeless youth.
 - **Program Administration.** The program is administered by HCFC. Refer to the box below for a description of HCFC.
 - **Allocations.** HEAP allocated grants as follows:
 - \$350 million was provided to CoCs based on the 2017 homeless point-in-time count.
 - \$150 million was provided to cities or a city that is also a county with a population of 330,000 or more as of January 1, 2018 (Anaheim, Bakersfield, Fresno, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Oakland, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, and Santa Ana).
 - **Eligible Activities.** The parameters of the program were intentionally broad to allow local entities to address their own challenges with homelessness. Annual progress reports will track how much has been spent and what has been accomplished, including the number of people served. Figure 5 depicts how the funds are being used.
 - **Status.** All HEAP funding was disbursed to qualifying cities and CoCs by January 31, 2019. Recipients of HEAP funding were required to submit their first annual reports to HCFC and contractually obligate 50 percent of their grant by January 1, 2020. As of the writing of this report, the administration is reviewing the annual reports and determining if any recipients have failed to contractually obligate 50 percent of their HEAP funds. Recipients who have not met this obligation are required to submit a detailed plan and time line on how this requirement will be met. HCFC will notify the recipients March 1, 2020 if the plan has been approved or denied.
 - **Key Upcoming Dates.** All of the HEAP funds must be expended by June 30, 2021. Unexpended funds must be returned to the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency. The final status reports from recipients are due to the state by September 20, 2021.
-

Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council

The Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council, within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency, was created by Chapter 847 of 2016 (SB 1380, Mitchell) to oversee the state’s implementation of Housing First, which we describe in an earlier box. The Council also was tasked with developing policies and identifying resources, benefits, and services to prevent and end homelessness in California. The Council is composed of 19 members, including: (1) representatives from agencies and departments with programs to address homelessness, (2) representatives from local governments, and (3) stakeholders.

Figure 5

Uses of Homelessness Emergency Aid Program Grants

Use of Grant	Percent of Funding Allocated for Use
<i>Services.</i> Prevention, rapid rehousing, outreach, employment programs, housing navigators, landlord mitigation, and flexible funding pools.	39 percent
<i>Capital Improvements.</i> Establish or expand shelter and/or navigation centers, renovations and repairs, and community cabins.	36 percent
<i>Rental Assistance or Subsidies.</i> Permanent supportive housing, master leasing, and motel voucher.	13 percent
<i>Homeless Youth Mandate.</i> Host homes, outreach, shelter, rapid rehousing, and employment services.	7 percent
<i>Other.</i> Mobile hygiene services, safe parking, and administration.	5 percent

Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention (HHAP) Program

Provided \$650 Million to Address Homelessness. The 2019-20 budget included \$650 million for one-time grants to local governments to fund a variety of programs and services that address homelessness. The HAAP Program is intended to provide local jurisdictions with funds to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address their immediate homelessness challenges.

- **Key Program Requirements.** To access the grants, local entities were required to demonstrate they were working collaboratively to address homelessness in their

communities. The program mandated that at least 5 percent of grant funds be used on strategic homelessness planning.

- **Program Administration.** The program is administered by HCFC.
- **Allocations.** Allocations are calculated based on each applicant's proportionate share of the state's homeless population based on the 2019 homelessness point-in-time count. HHAP allocates grants as follows:
 - \$275 million is available to the cities or a city that is also a county, with populations of 300,000 or more, as of January 1, 2019 (Anaheim, Bakersfield, Fresno, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Oakland, Riverside, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, Santa Ana, and Stockton).
 - \$190 million is available to CoCs.
 - \$175 million is available to counties.
- **Eligible Activities.** The HHAP program requires grantees to expend funds on evidence-based solutions that address and prevent homelessness.
- **Status.** Eligible entities must submit their plan for how HHAP funding will be used throughout the five-year grant period by February 15, 2020.
- **Key Upcoming Dates.** The HCFC will review the plans and make final disbursements by April 1, 2020 and all funds must be expended by grantees by June 30, 2025. Recipients of the HHAP funding must submit status reports by January 1 of each year with final reports due by January 1, 2026.

Expanded Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. In addition, the 2019-20 budget package increased, by \$500 million, the state's low-income housing tax credit program which provides tax credits to builders of rental housing affordable to low-income households. Of this amount, \$200 million was set aside for developments that include affordable units for both low- and lower-middle-income households. This increase in the low-income housing tax credit had no budgetary costs in 2019-20 because the credits will be claimed on future tax returns, once housing units are built and in use.

While the State's Role in Homelessness Assistance Has Been Increasing, Local Governments Have Remained Largely Responsible for Providing Services. In all, local governments have seen a substantial infusion of state resources towards addressing homelessness in their communities. These resources, however, have been primarily one time in nature. Additionally, we note that although the state has provided funding for these activities, it did so in a way that maintained local governments' ability to implement strategies best for their homeless populations.

Overview of the Governor’s Homelessness Plan

In the early days of January 2020, the Governor took several major steps to address the state’s homelessness crisis—issuing an Executive Order and including several high-profile homelessness-related proposals in his 2020-21 budget proposal. Figure 6 summarizes the key components of the Governor’s homelessness plan and we describe them further below.

Figure 6

Governor’s Homelessness Plan

Proposal

Governor’s Executive Order

Established the California Access to Housing and Services (CAAHS) Fund.

Made surplus state properties available for temporary shelters.

Deployed temporary camp trailers from state fleet.

Established a multiagency Homelessness Response Team.

Governor’s 2020-21 Budget Proposals^a

Proposes \$750 million General Fund deposit into CAAHS Fund.

Proposes \$695 million total funds to reform the Medi-Cal system to serve populations with complex needs.

Announces efforts to consider potential future changes related to behavioral health.

Proposes Behavioral Health Task Force to evaluate overall systems effectiveness.

Proposes to study root cause of homelessness.

Identifies interest in consolidating state’s housing and homelessness programs.

^aThe Governor also proposes \$500 million in Low-Income Housing Tax Credits.

At the same time, the Governor’s Council of Regional Homeless Advisors (established in 2019) issued its initial recommendations. While the Governor has not adopted the Council’s recommendations into his homelessness plan in full, some of the Council’s recommendations are reflected in the Governor’s budget. Refer to the nearby box for a description of the Council and some of its recommendations.

Recommendations From Governor’s Council of Regional Homeless Advisors

Origin of Council. The Governor established the 13-member Council of Regional Homeless Advisors in 2019 with a directive to dramatically reduce street-based homelessness, break down barriers keeping homeless people from accessing mental health and substance abuse services, and find ways both to reduce the cost and boost the supply of housing options for those experiencing homelessness. The council is chaired by Sacramento Mayor Darrell Steinberg and Los Angeles County Supervisor Mark Ridley-Thomas.

Council Issued Initial Recommendations. In January 2020, the Council issued its interim recommendations to the Governor. The intent of the interim recommendations is to inform budget and policy actions during the 2020 legislative session. The Council notes that their short-term directive did not allow them to explore opportunities to prevent homelessness and intends to make that a major focus of their work in 2020. We summarize some of the Council's key recommendations below.

- ***Develop Comprehensive Response Strategy Among State and Local Governments.*** The Council recommends the state develop a comprehensive response strategy that identifies a clear path for responding to the state's homelessness crisis and assigns clear responsibilities to the state, cities, and counties.
- ***Create Enforceable Mandate Aimed at Addressing Homelessness.*** The Council recommends the Legislature place a constitutional amendment on the 2020 ballot that would create a "legally enforceable, results-based, accountability mandate" requiring state and local governments to address homelessness by providing resources and removing barriers for creating both emergency shelter and permanent housing.
 - ***Fiscal Effect Unclear but Significant.*** While the Council does not provide a fiscal analysis of this recommendation, the cost of implementation could be significant. The Council acknowledges that this recommendation would affect the state's reimbursable state mandate law and suggests the state could reprioritize existing funding sources and identify new revenues to commit to the costs associated with the mandate.
- ***Establish Single Point of Authority for Homelessness Within Administration.*** Since homelessness crosses multiple state agencies and jurisdictions, the Council recommends a single high-level official and associated team be established to coordinate housing, health and human services, and other state responsibilities relating to homelessness. This

person would report directly to the Governor and have some authority over other departments and agencies.

- ***Make Various Funding Augmentations.*** The Council also recommends the state make the following funding augmentations to address homelessness.
 - Use the federal waiver process to ensure Medi-Cal—the state’s low-income health program—expands its services to offer homelessness solutions through the California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal (CalAIM) program. (The Governor has renamed CalAIM Medi-Cal Healthier California for All.)
 - Encourage Medi-Cal managed care plan providers to make targeted service augmentations to support homeless beneficiaries.
 - Provide an ongoing allocation for a state pool of flexible housing funds that would be matched by local governments and other partners.
 - Provide augmentations to Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Payment, the California Earned Income Tax Credit, and adult protective services, specifically targeting those at highest risk of becoming homeless and those newly homeless.
 - Fund permanent supportive housing and housing for extremely low-income households.

Governor’s Executive Order

On January 8, 2020, the Governor issued an Executive Order aimed at accelerating state action to address homelessness. Below we describe the key components of the order.

- ***Established the California Access to Housing and Services (CAAHS) Fund.*** The Governor envisions that the CAAHS Fund, overseen by DSS, will collect *future* state appropriations, as well as contributions from other governments and private sources, to fund various activities aimed at curbing homelessness. (We discuss this fund in detail in our description of the Governor’s 2020-21 budget proposal.)
- ***Made Surplus State Properties Available for Temporary Shelters.*** The Executive Order tasked the Department of General Services (DGS) to inventory surplus state properties that could be used for temporary shelters by January 31, 2020. In an effort to advance this goal, the executive order also made the following directives.

- Directs the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) to share a model lease template that allows local entities to use Caltrans property adjacent to highways or state roads as shelter. This model has been used in Los Angeles, San Jose and San Francisco.
- Directs the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development to assess vacant and decommissioned hospitals and health care facilities for use as shelters.
- Directs the California Department of Food and Agriculture, in consultation with other state entities, to assess the use of fairgrounds for shelters.
- ***Deployed Temporary Camp Trailers From State Fleet.*** The Governor directed DGS to deploy 100 camp trailers from the state fleet to provide temporary housing and delivery of health and social services across the state. The trailers may be deployed until September 30, 2020 but are eligible for an extension. As of the writing of this report, 45 trailers have been deployed—15 to Oakland and 30 to Los Angeles.
- ***Established a Multiagency Homelessness Response Team.*** Finally, the Governor called for the creation of a state crisis response team that will provide technical assistance to local governments in addressing street homelessness. The response team will be comprised of the HCFC; Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency; Government Operations Agency; Health and Human Services Agency; Labor and Workforce Development Agency; and the State Transportation Agency.

Governor’s 2020-21 Budget Proposals

On January 10, 2020, days after the Governor issued his Executive Order, the Governor proposed his 2020-21 budget. The budget includes an allocation to the CAAHS Fund that the Governor established through Executive Order and makes various Medi-Cal and other behavioral health system reforms. Trailer bill language implementing a portion of the proposal was released on February 4, 2020. We are still in the process of understanding all aspects of the proposal. As such, the description of the proposal reflects our best understanding of the proposal at this time. Below, we describe the Governor’s proposals to date.

Provides One-Time Allocation to CAAHS Fund

- ***Proposes \$750 Million Deposit Into CAAHS Fund.*** The Governor proposes \$750 million General Fund in one-time funding to the CAAHS Fund he

established through executive order within DSS. The administration indicates that a primary goal of the fund is to help alleviate street-based homelessness and increase the number of housing units. According to the administration, the connection between the needs of individuals experiencing homelessness and the services provided by DSS positions DSS to successfully administer the fund. The Governor indicates this proposal is modeled after Los Angeles County's Flexible Housing Subsidy Pool. Refer to the box below for more information about Los Angeles' program. It is our understanding that this funding would be available through June 30, 2024.

- ***Proposes Selecting Regional Administrators to Manage Allocations.*** The Governor proposes providing the funds through performance-based contracts with "regional administrators." The proposal authorizes DSS to set the number of regions, define their geographical boundaries, and select the regional administrators. The administration would require that the regional administrator selected by DSS meets a few minimum qualifications, including (1) familiarity with the region's housing supply and rental market, (2) established partnerships with key public and private entities in the region, and (3) capacity to operate across the region. Private, for-profit entities are not eligible to serve as regional administrators, meaning regional administrators could be local governments, CoCs, or nonprofits.
- ***Establishes Criteria to Allocate Funding to Regional Administrators.*** DSS also would determine how to allocate the \$750 million among the regional administrators (the regional administrators would then determine how to allocated the funds locally). The Governor suggests some criteria that DSS could use when deciding how to allocate funds among regional administrators, including (1) point-in-time homelessness counts, (2) rent burden among low-income households, (3) regional housing need estimates for low- and very low-income housing, and (4) racial equity.
- ***Proposes Allowing Allocations to Support a Variety of Activities.*** Under the Governor's proposal, the fund could support the following activities.
 - ***Affordable Housing Development.*** This could include new affordable housing or rehabilitation of existing affordable housing units. The administration also indicates that this funding could be used towards accessory dwelling units.
 - ***Housing-Related Financial Assistance.*** This assistance could include rental subsidies and rental deposits.

- ***Board and Care Facility Stabilization.*** This could include rental subsidies and infrastructure improvement. Refer to the box below for a description of board and care facilities.
- ***Tenancy Support Services.*** The administration indicates this could be any service that helps to match individuals to safe and affordable housing or interventions when stable housing placements are in jeopardy.
- ***Allows CAAHS Fund to Accept Contributions From Other Governments and Private Sources.*** The administration envisions that the state funding would be coupled with other government and private funds to expand the potential effect of this initiative. While the \$750 million General Fund contribution would be one time, the administration would allow for the continuous appropriation of any non-state resources contributed to the fund.
- ***Requests Resources at DSS to Implement and Oversee the Program.*** Of the \$750 million, DSS requests a total of \$5.6 million through 2023-24 (\$1.6 million in 2020-21) and ten positions to develop, implement, and monitor the CAAHS Fund.
- ***Other Administrative Features of the Proposal.*** The Governor limits the administrative expenditures of regional administrators to 10 percent of their grant. Additionally, the proposal exempts DSS from standard public contracting requirements and state information technology project oversight processes. Finally, the proposal requires DSS to develop a data collection, reporting, and evaluation process for the fund.
- ***Requests Legislature Take Early Action on Proposal.*** The Governor requests the Legislature take early action on this component of the budget so that the administration can expedite its implementation. Specifically, the administration requests a \$1 million supplemental appropriation for the current fiscal year, 2019-20, to develop the regional administrator selection process. The funds would be available until June 30, 2021

Los Angeles County Flexible Housing Subsidy Pool (FHSP)

The County of Los Angeles launched the FHSP Program in 2014 so that various local and philanthropic funds could be combined to fund housing. The program began with an initial contribution of \$14 million from the county and \$4 million from philanthropic sources. Today, the program receives funding from county, state, foundation, and nonprofit sources to provide rental subsidies, tenancy services, and other supports to a variety of high-need,

chronically homeless individuals. The county contracts with a nonprofit to administer the local rental subsidies and provide tenancy services to program beneficiaries.

Board and Care Facilities

Board and care facilities generally include residential facilities that serve adults and seniors who cannot live safely on their own without personal care assistance and nonmedical care. The Governor's proposal defines these facilities to include state-licensed Adult Residential Facilities (about 5,000 facilities) and Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (about 7,300 facilities). These private facilities serve individuals with varying needs, including persons with disabilities, cognitive impairments, and mental and behavioral health needs. Additionally, how much a facility can charge varies by resident. For example, facilities cannot charge residents receiving a Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Payment (SSI/SSP) grant more than the SSI/SSP monthly reimbursement rate (\$1,069 per month for an individual in 2020), which is below the average market rate. (We understand that some counties currently supplement the SSI/SSP board and care rate.) Recent closures among board and care facilities has raised concern that former residents will become homeless.

Medi-Cal and Other Behavioral Health Reforms

- ***Proposes \$695 Million to Reform the Medi-Cal System to Serve Populations With Complex Needs.*** The Governor's budget proposes \$695 million total funds (\$348 million General Fund) to begin implementation of a major Medi-Cal reform proposal referred to as Medi-Cal Healthier California for All (MHCA). (The proposed MHCA reforms also include major changes to how behavioral health services are financed and delivered in Medi-Cal. We will provide further analysis on MHCA in an upcoming report.)
- ***Some Funding Would Benefit Individuals Experiencing Homelessness or At Risk of Homelessness.*** The MHCA initiative broadly is intended to provide more comprehensive care to patients with complex needs, including, but not limited to, individuals on Medi-Cal who are experiencing homelessness.

- ***Benefits Provided by Medi-Cal Managed Care Plans.*** Some key components of the MHCA proposal would be administered by Medi-Cal managed care plans—contracted health plans that cover over 80 percent of Medi-Cal beneficiaries statewide. Under the proposal, new nonmedical benefits, such as housing services, would be made available in situations where these benefits may avoid a more costly medical service. These benefits include, for example, security deposits or first and last month’s rent. In addition, the reforms add new medical benefits that may help prevent and address homelessness for Medi-Cal enrollees.
- ***Announces Efforts to Consider Potential Future Changes Related to Behavioral Health.*** In 2004, the voters approved Proposition 63, also known as MHSA. The MHSA places a 1 percent tax on incomes over \$1 million and dedicates the associated revenues to mental health services, the majority of which are administered by counties. The Governor has indicated that he is interested in potential changes to the MHSA. These potential changes could further prioritize use of MHSA funding for individuals experiencing homelessness, while also potentially broadening the use of MHSA funding to treat individuals with substance use disorder or who are involved in the criminal justice system.
- ***Proposes Behavioral Health Task Force to Evaluate Overall Systems’ Effectiveness.*** The Governor also proposes establishing a behavioral health task force to review existing behavioral health policies and programs for potential improvement. Ultimately, recommendations from the task force could be included in a statewide ballot measure to obtain voter approval for changes to MHSA.

Additional Proposals

Proposes to Study Root Cause of Homelessness. The Governor’s budget announces his intent to study the root cause of homelessness. The administration indicates the California Health and Human Services Agency, alongside academic researchers at the University of California, San Francisco and Berkeley, would conduct a survey of individuals who are experiencing homelessness across the state to better understand the circumstances that led them to become and remain homeless. The Governor does not propose an appropriation to fund the study or establish a time line.

Identifies Interest in Consolidating State's Housing and Homelessness Programs.

As we have discussed, the state's housing and homelessness programs span multiple departments and agencies. The Governor identifies a need to streamline housing policies, processes, and requirements in an effort to improve the coordination and distribution of funding across the state. To achieve this goal, the Governor indicates his intent to explore, over the next year, the creation of an agency exclusively focused on housing and homelessness.

Expands the State Housing Tax Credit Program. The Governor proposes \$500 million General Fund for the state's housing tax credit program. As in 2019-20, the Governor proposes up to \$200 million would be set aside for mixed-income projects. Both the 2020-21 budget and the administration's multiyear plan assume no reduction in revenues due to the tax credit already authorized in 2019-20 or from the newly proposed expansion.

LAO Comments

Below, we provide our initial comments of the Governor's homelessness proposals in the 2020-21 budget. We acknowledge that addressing homelessness in California is a challenging issue and there is no simple or fast solution. Overall, our review finds that the Governor's homelessness plan delegates significant authority to DSS and we highlight key questions the Legislature could ask the administration as it considers the plan's merit. In addition, we assess the Governor's overall approach to addressing the state's homelessness crisis and find the Governor's budget proposal falls short of articulating a clear strategy for curbing homelessness in California.

New CAAHS Fund Raises Issues for Legislative Consideration

Proposal Shifts Away From Providing Funding to Local Governments Directly.

The past two budgets primarily allocated homelessness funds directly to local governments and CoCs, affording them substantial control over the use of funds in a manner that served their communities. The introduction of regional administrators reflects a departure from this model. Specifically, the proposal allows for nonprofits to serve as regional administrators. This could shift decision-making authority away from local governments and to the newly designated regional administrators. Moreover, there is the possibility that through the regional administrator model, local governments currently receiving state homelessness funding would no longer

do so. Nonetheless, the Governor's proposal implicitly maintains that state's traditional perspective that local entities are best positioned to identify the combination of homelessness services best suited for their community. The Governor's introduction of a new type of local entity, however, complicates the state's response.

Proposal Complicates State-Level Homelessness Funding and Coordination. The establishment of the CAAHS Fund at DSS, and the introduction of regional administrators, complicates state-level homelessness funding and coordination. Given that there are multiple other entities administering homelessness programs statewide, these changes could contribute to the fragmentation of programs that address homelessness. This feature of the proposal is in conflict with the Governor's stated interest in streamlining and consolidating housing and homelessness programs.

Proposal Grants Significant Decision-Making Authority to DSS. The proposal would delegate significant authority to DSS, including:

- Selecting the number and geographic boundaries of the regions.
- Selecting the regional administrators.
- Determining the allocation of funding to regional administrators.
- Establishing an oversight mechanism and tracking performance.

Given the significance of these decisions on the operation of the program and its ultimate impact on homelessness in California, we suggest the Legislature seek additional clarity from the administration on how it plans to make these decisions. If the Legislature wants to exercise additional control over the program, it could codify additional parameters. For example, the Legislature could select the number of regions, determine their boundaries, and specify outcome goals.

Key Questions Remain. We highlight key questions the Legislature could ask the administration as it considers the merits of the proposal and raise issues for consideration.

- ***What Objectives Does This Plan Achieve?*** The CAAHS initiative primarily funds three distinct activities—affordable housing development, rental subsidies, and board and care stabilization. These activities each represent a different approach towards addressing homelessness and serve distinct populations.
- ***What Incentives Are There for the Federal Government, Local Governments, and Private Entities to Contribute Funding to the CAAHS Fund? Would***

Funds Be Used Interchangeably Regardless of Source? Whether non-state entities would contribute to the CAAHS fund is unclear, any contributions from philanthropic entities could have conditions on the use of funds. These conditions may not align with the state's vision for the fund.

- ***How Much Funding Will Be Allocated to Each Component of the Proposal?*** What share of CAAHS funding will be allocated to each of the eligible activities and if that amount will be enough to make a meaningful impact is unclear. For example, the demand for board and care stabilization might be so high that it could consume a significant portion of the allocation. If the CAAHS funds were used to increase the reimbursement rate at board and care facilities for every current SSI/SSP resident by \$1,000 per month, this would cost roughly \$500 million, or two-thirds, of total CAAHS funds.
- ***Is One-Time Funding Appropriate for the Activities the Fund Supports?*** The CAAHS fund provides a limited amount of funding on a one-time basis for three distinct initiatives. One-time funding seems appropriate for activities that are not recurring in nature, such as affordable housing development. However, one-time funding is not a sustainable financing mechanism to subsidize rents and board and care facility rates. As a result, whether the Governor's proposal would have an enduring effect on preventing homelessness among at-risk individuals is much less clear.
- ***Why Has the Administration Decided to Establish the CAAHS Fund Within DSS? How Is the CAAHS Fund Strategy Different From HEAP and HHAP?*** In recent years, the state built mechanisms to address homelessness, particularly within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency. The administration cites the opportunity for coordination as justification for proposing DSS as the CAAHS Fund administrator—instead of one of the state entities that have historically administered this type of program, HCD and HCFC. However, under the Governor's own proposal, regional administrators would be tasked with providing housing services locally. Whether regional administrators would be any better positioned than those currently entrusted with this role—cities, counties, and CoCs—to coordinate with DSS is unclear. The administration should articulate how the CAAHS Fund, the other components of its 2020-21 homelessness plan, and existing programs would work collaboratively to address homelessness.
- ***Additional Questions Related to Board and Care Facilities.***
 - ***To What Extent Will the Board and Care Component Contribute to Reducing Street Homelessness and Increasing Housing Supply?*** The

administration has expressed concerns that board and care facilities are closing at an increasing rate, in part, as a result of low reimbursement rates and high operating costs. This is especially concerning for low-income individuals with severe health needs who may be displaced and become homeless as a result of facility closures.

- ***How Widespread Is the Problem?*** To the best of our understanding, there is no aggregate source of data about (1) the severity of board and care closures; (2) reasons why facilities are closing; (3) specific challenges certain residents, like SSI/SSP recipients, face in finding and retaining board and care placement; and (4) what happens to residents when facilities close.
- ***What Role Do Board and Care Facilities Play in Addressing Homelessness?*** We understand that the Governor's proposal aims to house individuals who are currently unsheltered and increase the supply of affordable housing units. How these goals align with the board and care component of the proposal, which largely seeks to *preserve* the number of current facilities to *prevent* homelessness, is unclear.
- ***Will Funds Be Allocated Directly to Facility Operators or SSI/SSP Recipients?*** Because of the data shortcomings described above, knowing the reason why board and care facilities are closing is difficult. Knowing this would guide the potential solutions. For example, if facilities are closing because they are unable to sustain their operations due to the level of the SSI/SSP grants, the solution may be to reconsider the level of the SSI/SSP grant for all recipients. If this is the case, it also raises the question of whether a more uniform approach to adjusting the SSI/SSP grant makes more sense than a case-by-case grant adjustment determined by regional administrators. If, however, the issue is more related to one-time infrastructure needs, funds to the facility operators to make capital improvements may make sense.
- ***Will Funding Be Targeted at Certain Facilities or Residents?*** Whether funds will be targeted specifically for facilities/residents at greatest risk of closure/homelessness is unclear. If funds are spread across all facilities/residents, the proposal could fall short of its intended goal of preventing closures.
- ***What Level of Accountability Will Be Placed on Board and Care Facilities That Receive CAAHS Funding?*** The proposed statute does not place requirements on facilities receiving funds. Funds could be made contingent on

facilities remaining open for a set amount of time or serving individuals at risk of homelessness.

Early Action to Obligate Funding Raises Concerns. Acting early could commit the Legislature to this particular strategy for addressing homelessness before it has fully explored other options. For example, the Legislature might wish to consider the ballot measure proposed by the Governor’s Council on Regional Homeless Advisors to establish an enforceable mandated on local governments to address homelessness. In addition, given some data indicate the economy could be cooling, the increasing risks outside the Legislature’s control—like federal policy—and the smaller operating surpluses under the Governor’s proposed budget, taking early action to obligate funding would be risky.

Medi-Cal and Other Behavioral Health Reforms Raise Issues for Legislative Consideration

- ***MHCA Represents a Novel Approach for More Directly Addressing Homelessness Through Medi-Cal . . .*** The new benefits introduced under the MHCA proposal provide an opportunity to target certain housing-related Medi-Cal services for individuals who are experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness. In particular, providing housing services through Medi-Cal is a novel approach of using Medi-Cal to provide services that address the nonmedical needs of beneficiaries. Importantly, under the MHCA proposal, the state would have a new opportunity to leverage federal Medicaid funding for benefits—including housing services—that generally have not been reimbursed in the past.
- ***. . . However, Key Issues Remain.*** The key issues we describe below are based on our current understating of the proposal, as the administration has yet to release associated trailer bill language.
 - ***Potential to Increase Fragmentation in State Efforts to Address Homelessness.*** The MHCA proposal represents a significant increase in the role of Medi-Cal managed care plans to provide services that may benefit individuals experiencing homelessness. Given that there are multiple other entities administering homelessness programs statewide, this expanded role could contribute to the fragmentation of programs that address homelessness.
 - ***Proposal Gives Medi-Cal a New, Largely Untested, Role in Addressing Homelessness.*** Under MHCA, the state would provide Medi-Cal benefits that are nonmedical. This represents a significant expansion in the kinds of

benefits delivered through Medi-Cal generally, and Medi-Cal managed care plans specifically. We note that the state does not have significant experience providing these types of services in its Medi-Cal program.

- ***Potential to Create an “Entitlement” Aspect to Housing Services.*** Housing assistance programs generally have limits on the funding available, leading to services that are rationed in some way, such as by establishing waiting lists. Medi-Cal, by contrast, is an entitlement program whereby the federal, state, and local funding commitment is not generally fixed but instead fluctuates with the amount of need in the community, as determined by eligibility criteria. By offering housing services through Medi-Cal, the state would be moving toward a policy in which certain housing services are available as benefits similar to entitlements. In doing so, the state could potentially see some of its control diminished over the level of its fiscal commitment to housing services. The MHCA proposal does implement some controls on utilization of new housing benefits through Medi-Cal as a way to try to limit that fiscal commitment. For example, several benefits are restricted to use once in a beneficiary’s lifetime. However, introducing these new benefits may create pressure to lift these controls in the future.
- ***Once-Per-Lifetime Restrictions on Some Housing Benefits Could Hinder Effectiveness.*** Offering certain housing assistance benefits on a once-per-lifetime basis may not be sufficient to address the needs of some individuals with chronic housing issues. As a result, limiting some new housing benefits proposed under MHCA to once-per-lifetime may limit their effectiveness.
- ***Potential Changes to MHSA Raise Major Issues for Legislative Consideration.*** The Governor has indicated that changes to MHSA may include prioritizing MHSA funding for individuals experiencing homelessness, substance use disorder, or who are involved in the criminal justice system. Currently, MHSA funding is used for a variety of state and local programs intended to remediate and prevent the effects of mental illness. While details on specific changes to MHSA are not currently available, we suggest the Legislature carefully consider the trade-offs between redirecting existing MHSA funding toward a new focus and maintaining MHSA funding levels for existing county mental health programs.

Overall Strategy for Addressing Homelessness Unclear

- ***Governor’s Budget Continues Recent Increased State Role in Homelessness.*** California has more people experiencing homelessness than any other state in the nation. Rising housing costs that have exceeded growth in wages, particularly for low-income households, put even more Californians at risk of housing instability and homelessness. Given the scale of the state’s homelessness crisis, we think that the Governor’s continued effort to expand the state’s engagement in addressing homelessness is warranted.
- ***Individually, Components of Governor’s Housing Plan and Council’s Recommendations Merit Consideration . . .*** There is no obvious right answer as to how the state should address the homelessness crisis. The individual components of the Governor’s budget—the CAAHS Fund, Medi-Cal, and other behavioral health reforms—each take a different approach towards addressing the state’s challenges. Each approach, whether focusing on expanding the state’s affordable housing stock, preventing homelessness through rental assistance programs, or offering services that help break down barriers to stable housing, merits consideration.
- ***. . . However, Governor’s Plan Lacks a Cohesive Approach for Addressing Homelessness.*** The scale of the homelessness crisis in California is significant and even substantial investments in resources, as proposed by the Governor, could quickly dissipate without demonstrating much progress if investments are made without a clear plan. Taken collectively, how the Governor’s proposals work together and collaborate with existing programs to meaningfully address homelessness is unclear.
 - Due to the outstanding questions we raise, how the MHCA proposal is intended to complement the CAAHS Fund and other housing efforts in the state is unclear.
 - Additionally, some aspects of the Governor’s proposal seem to conflict. For example, the Governor asserts the need for consolidation of the state’s housing and homelessness programs, while at the same time proposing a new and significant role at DSS.
 - Finally, the study on the root causes of homelessness, which could help inform state policy decisions, is not funded under the Governor’s proposal. The benefits of this analysis cannot be achieved without funding.
- ***Fragmented Approach Creates Various Challenges.*** Addressing a problem as complex and interconnected as homelessness requires the involvement of departments and agencies across the state and collaboration among all levels of

government and other stakeholders. A fragmented response creates various challenges, including:

- Difficulty tracking all homelessness-related expenditures across the state.
- Difficulty assessing how much the state is spending on a particular approach towards addressing homelessness, for example—prevention versus intervention efforts.
- Difficulty determining how programs work collaboratively.
- Difficulty assessing what programs are collectively accomplishing.

Clear Homelessness Strategy Needed

We suggest the Legislature identify its own priorities for addressing homelessness and develop a plan that aligns with those priorities. By creating a strategy, the Legislature could increase the likelihood that the state's resources are used in a way that results in meaningful reductions in homelessness.

Withhold Early Action on CAAHS Fund. We recommend that the Legislature withhold early action on the CAAHS Fund proposal. Considering the Governor's CAAHS initiative as part of the regular budget process will afford the Legislature several benefits.

- Allows the Legislature to consider how the proposal aligns with its own homelessness priorities.
- Allows the Legislature the opportunity to engage the administration on the remaining questions and issues we identify in this report.
- Provides the Legislature access to updated revenue information and better insight into the state's economic condition before investing hundreds of millions of dollars into a new program.

Framework for Developing Homelessness Plan

To help the Legislature develop its own homelessness plan, this section outlines the issues we suggest the Legislature consider when developing a plan.

- ***Identify Goals.*** Identifying the Legislature's goals is the first step in creating a plan to address homelessness. Given the scope of the homelessness crisis, a desire to take a broad approach towards addressing the many forms of homelessness—for example, street-based homelessness, associated mental illness, and housing instability—is understandable. A trade-off of a broad,

crosscutting approach is that any investment will have limited effects. On the other hand, while efforts to focus on particular aspects of the homelessness crisis could have meaningful impacts, it would mean foregoing action in other areas. Setting these types of goals is not an easy task when there is a desire to completely and immediately eradicate homeless. However, setting clear goals would help the Legislature structure programs and funding in a way that steadily moves the state towards curbing homelessness. In setting these goals, the Legislature could draw on work done by the administration, including the Governor's Council of Regional Homeless Advisors.

- ***Identify Solutions That Align With Goals.*** The structure of the state's homelessness programs should work towards achieving the goals identified by the Legislature. For example, if the Legislature is interested in preventing homelessness, then state resources should focus on (1) rental subsidies that help people at risk of homelessness remain in stable housing and (2) an expansion of the state's affordable housing stock. Building emergency shelters would not align with this goal.
- ***Set Clear State and Local Responsibilities.*** Having clear state and local responsibilities will deter inefficiencies and foster accountability among all of the entities involved in addressing homelessness statewide. The Governor's approach continues to place the primary responsibility for addressing homelessness with local governments. However, public statements suggest the Governor thinks a larger state role is warranted. We suggest the Legislature consider what role it thinks the state should have in addressing homelessness. For example, the state could exercise significant control, directing the specific actions of local governments. Alternatively, the state could continue to provide resources to local government and offer them significant flexibility on the use of the funds.
- ***Identify State Governance Structure.*** As we have discussed previously, the state has experienced a number of problems because of the fragmented nature of its housing and homelessness programs. An effective governance model will provide clear leadership and guidance towards accomplishing the goals set by the Legislature. The Governor is considering a new governance model that consolidates all of the state's housing and homelessness programs. As the Legislature weighs the merits of a consolidated governance structure, we urge the Legislature to consider the following questions. (The Governor's budget proposes various reorganizations and consolidations, we provide further analysis

of those proposals in our February 7, 2020 report, *The 2020-21 Budget: Assessing the Governor's Reorganization Proposals*.)

- Would the consolidation make programs more effective?
- Would the consolidation improve efficiency?
- Would the new structure improve accountability?
- Is the consolidation based upon a policy rationale?
- Does the consolidation reflect Legislative priorities?
- Do the benefits outweigh the costs?
- How should the consolidation be implemented?
- Is the consolidation well planned?
- **Establish Funding Strategy.** Based on the Legislature's decision about what role is appropriate for the state, we suggest the Legislature identify the revenue sources for its homelessness programs and determine whether funding should be one time or ongoing in nature.
 - **Revenue Sources.** For example, the state could allocate a portion of this year's surplus (as proposed by the Governor), redirect existing resources, or raise new revenues for homelessness programs.
 - **One-Time or Ongoing Funding.** We also suggest the Legislature determine if one-time or ongoing resources are more suitable for fulfilling its objectives. For example, ongoing resources would be appropriate for rental subsidies where need would be recurring, while infrastructure investments could be supported with one-time funding.
- **Develop Rigorous Oversight Mechanism.** In order to ensure that the state makes progress towards curbing homelessness, we suggest the Legislature establish a rigorous oversight mechanism. Oversight efforts should assess the performance of state entities that administer homelessness programs and local partners. This could be done through a number of oversight activities, including budget and policy committee hearings and periodic reports.

Alternative 2020-21 Action

We recognize that homelessness is a dire problem with significant statewide consequences. A desire to quickly bring relief to those individuals that are experiencing and at risk of homelessness stands in contrast to our recommendation to develop a clear, strategic plan. In the absence of a plan, we encourage the Legislature take one-time action this year utilizing existing state mechanisms to support local efforts to address homelessness.

Provide Grants to Local Governments Similar to Prior Years. In recognition of the immediacy of this issue, we encourage the Legislature provide one-time resources in 2020-21 to local governments using existing mechanisms, rather than committing to a new system—as proposed by the Governor—that may not ultimately fit into the Legislature’s plan. Mechanisms already are in place through the HCFC to support local governments’ efforts to combat homelessness. These mechanisms could be used again in 2020-21, while the Legislature develops its own plan. The Legislature could redirect the \$750 million in homelessness funding proposed by the Governor, or a different amount, for this purpose. If the Legislature uses these existing mechanisms, we suggest maintaining rigorous oversight to ensure accountability and monitor outcomes.

One-Time Action Provides Time to Develop Homelessness Plan. Taking one-time action allows the Legislature to support local efforts to address homelessness while it develops a plan. Through that process, the Legislature can determine the state’s role in addressing the problem, the balance between one-time and ongoing funding, and how to effectively oversee progress.

Conclusion

We urge the Legislature to develop a clear strategy for the state’s response to the homelessness crisis. The scale of the homelessness crisis in California is significant and even substantial investments in resources could quickly dissipate without demonstrating much progress if investments are made without a clear plan. While there is no obvious right answer as to how the state should address the homelessness crisis, we find the Governor’s budget does not present a clear strategy. In the absence of a clear strategy, whether the Governor’s proposed approach would make a meaningful impact on the state’s homelessness crisis is uncertain. A strategy that aligns with defined goals and delineates responsibilities among stakeholders would set the state on a productive path towards reducing homelessness and preventing more individuals from becoming homeless. In the meantime, we suggest taking one-time actions—using the funds proposed by the Governor or another amount—to provide funding to local governments using mechanisms similar to those used in prior years.



Memorandum

DATE: February 7, 2020
TO: Member Agencies – MWDOC Divisions Two & Three
FROM: Larry Dick, Director – Division Two
Bob McVicker, Director – Division Three
SUBJECT: Monthly Water Usage Data, Tier 2 Projection & Water Supply Information

The attached figures show the recent trend of water consumption in Orange County (OC), an estimate of Imported Water Sales for MWDOC, and selected water supply information.

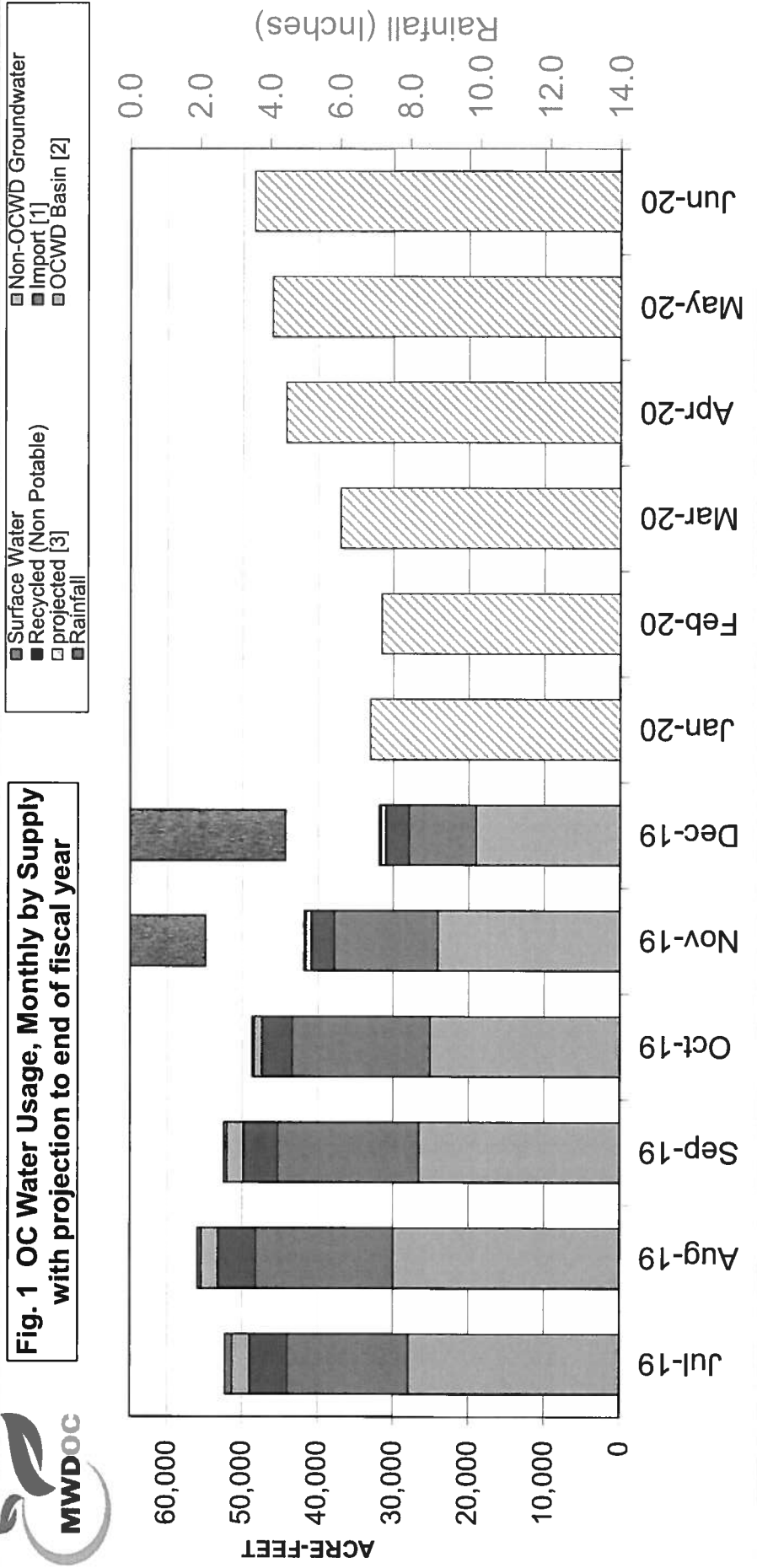
- OC Water Usage, Monthly by Supply **OCWD Groundwater was the main supply in December.**
- OC Water Usage, Monthly, Comparison to Previous Years Water usage in **December 2019 was below average compared to the last 5 years.** We are projecting a slight increase in overall water usage compared to FY 2018-19. It has been 34 months since all mandatory water restrictions were lifted by the California State Water Resources Control Board.
- Historical OC Water Consumption Orange County M & I water consumption is estimated to be **524,000 AF in FY 2019-20** (this includes ~15 TAF of agricultural usage and non-retail water agency usage). This is about **8,000 AF more than FY 2018-19** and is about **17,000 AF less than FY 2017-18**. Water usage per person is projected to be slightly higher in **FY 2019-20 for Orange County at 143 gallons per day** (This includes recycled water). Although OC population has increased 20% over the past two decades, water usage has not increased, on average. A long-term decrease in per-capita water usage is attributed mostly to Water Use Efficiency (water conservation) efforts. **O.C. Water Usage for the last four Fiscal Years is the lowest since the 1982-83 Fiscal Year** (FY 1982-83 was the third wettest year on record).

Water Supply Information Includes data on Rainfall in OC; the OCWD Basin overdraft; Northern California and Colorado River Basin hydrologic data; the State Water Project (SWP) Allocation, and regional storage volumes. The data have implications for the magnitude of supplies from the three watersheds that are the principal sources of water for OC. Note that a hydrologic year is Oct. 1st through Sept. 30th.

- Orange County's accumulated precipitation through **early February** was average for this period. Water year to date rainfall in Orange County is **6.75 inches**, which is **99% of normal**.
- Northern California accumulated precipitation through **early February** was **64% of normal for this period**. Water Year 2019 was 137% of normal while water year 2018 was 82% of normal. The **Northern California snowpack** was **73% of normal** as of February 3rd. **As of late January, 0.00%** of California is experiencing **moderate drought conditions** while 34.28% of the state is experiencing abnormally dry conditions. The State Water Project Contractors Table A Allocation was increased to 15% in January 2020.
- Colorado River Basin accumulated precipitation through **early February** was **92% of normal** for this period. The **Upper Colorado Basin snowpack** was **104% of normal** as of February 3rd. **Lake Mead and Lake Powell** combined have about **68% of their average storage volume** for this time of year and are at **46.8% of their total capacity**. If Lake Mead's **level falls below a "trigger" limit 1,075 ft. at the end of a calendar year**, then a shortage will be declared by the US Bureau of Reclamation (USBR), impacting Colorado River water deliveries to the Lower Basin states. As of late December, Lake Mead levels were **19.79' above the "trigger" limit**. The USBR predicts that the start of 2020 will not hit the "trigger" level but there is **a 4% chance that the trigger level will be hit in 2021 and a 24% chance in 2022**.



Fig. 1 OC Water Usage, Monthly by Supply with projection to end of fiscal year



[1] Imported water for consumptive use. Includes "In-Lieu" deliveries and CUP water extraction. Excludes "Direct Replenishment" deliveries of spreading water and deliveries into Irvine Lake.

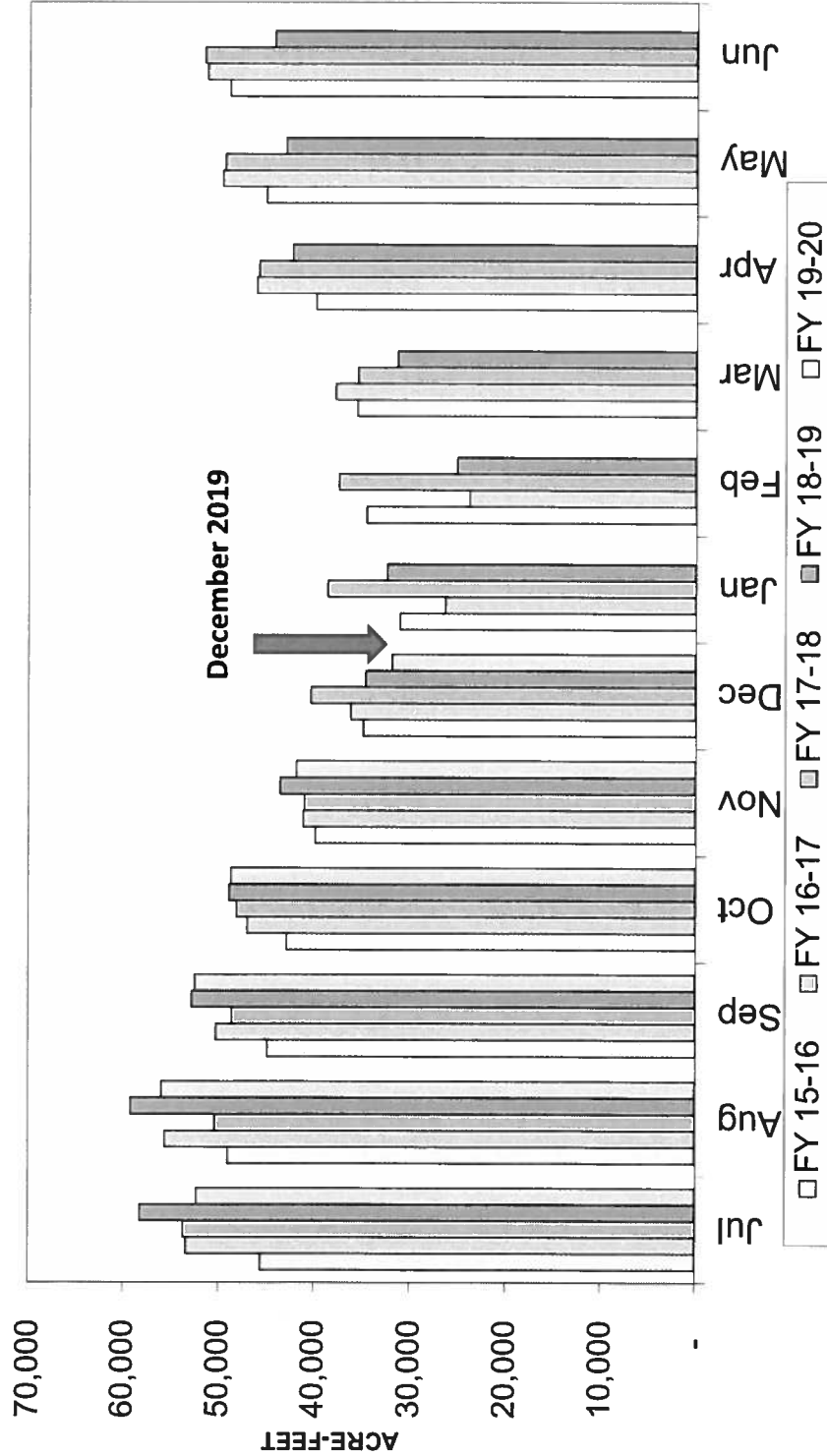
[2] GW for consumptive use only. Excludes In-Lieu water deliveries and CUP water extraction that are counted with Import. BPP in FY '19-20 is 77%.

[3] MWDOC's estimate of monthly demand is based on the projected 5 Year historical retail water demand and historical monthly demand patterns.

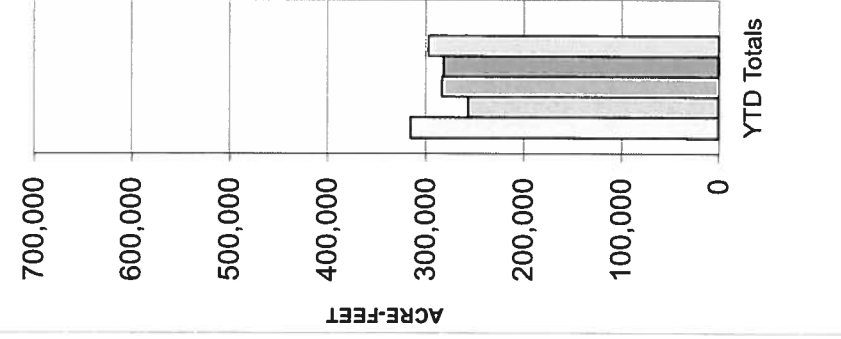
[4] Total water usage includes IRWD groundwater agricultural use and usage by non-retail water agencies.



Fig. 2 OC Monthly Water Usage [1]: Comparison to Last 4 Fiscal Years



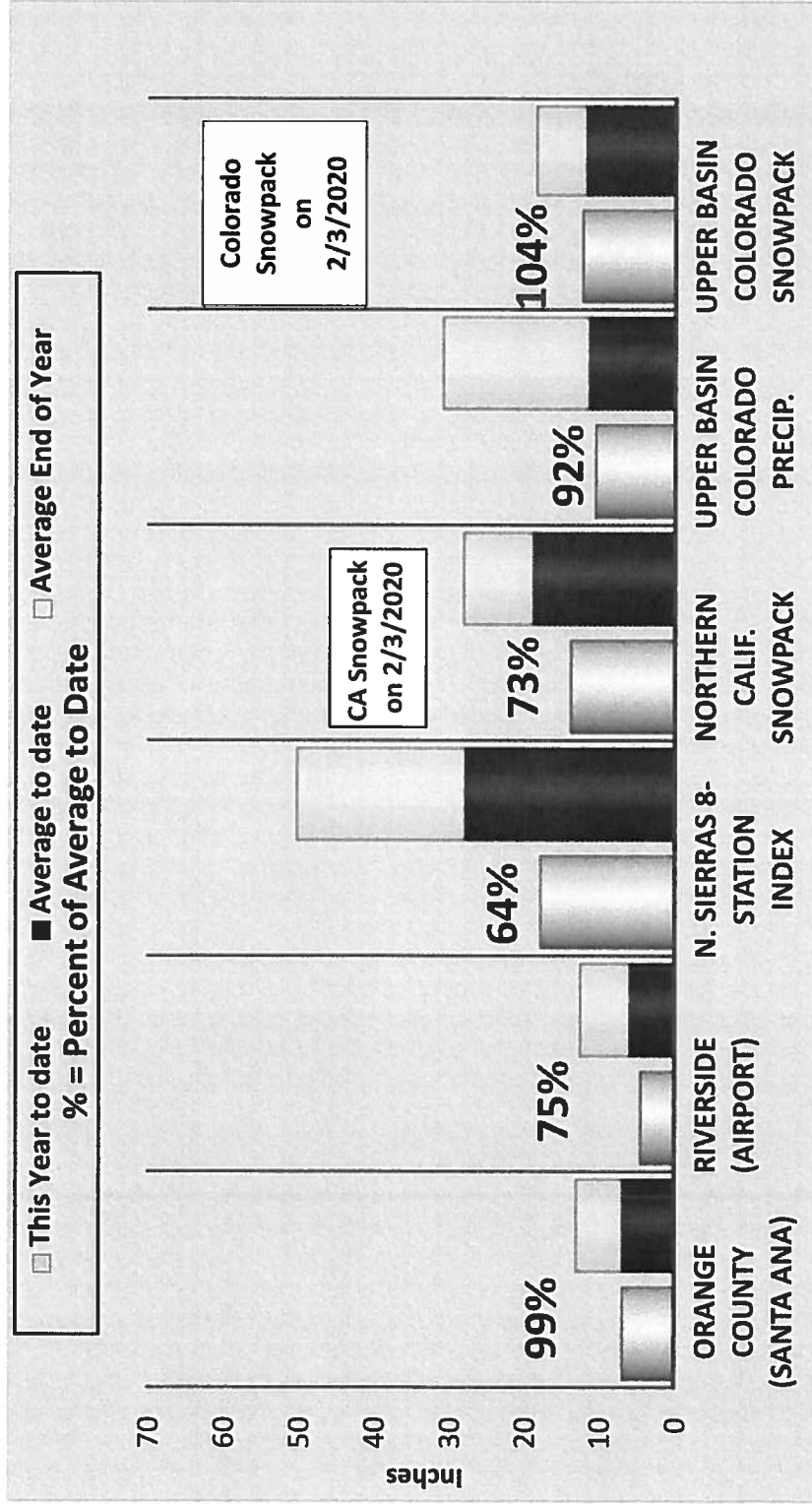
Partial Year Subtotals



[1] Sum of Imported water for consumptive use (includes "n-Lieu" deliveries; excludes "Direct Replenishment" and "Barrier Replenishment") and Local water for consumptive use (includes recycled and non-potable water and excludes GWRS production) Recent months numbers include some estimation.

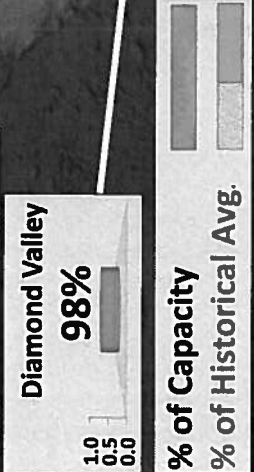
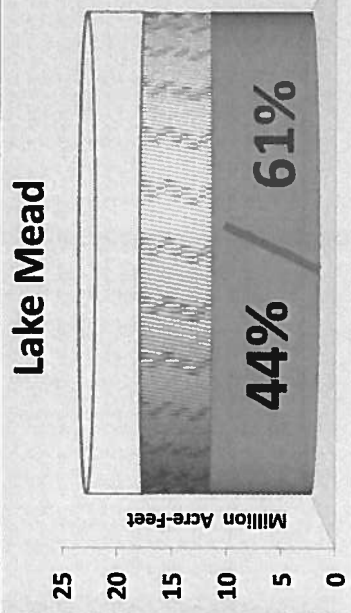
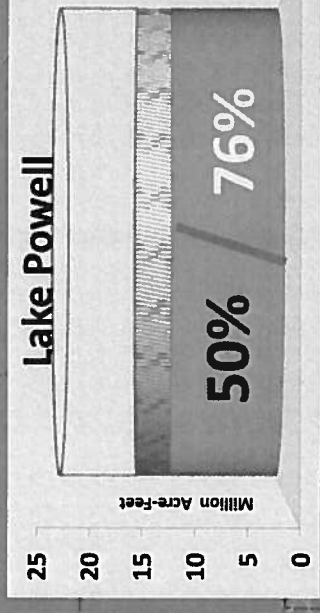
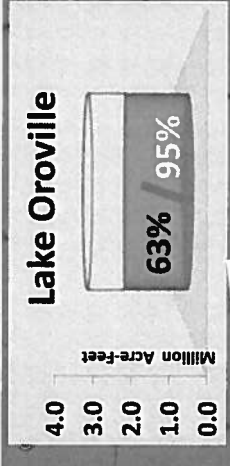
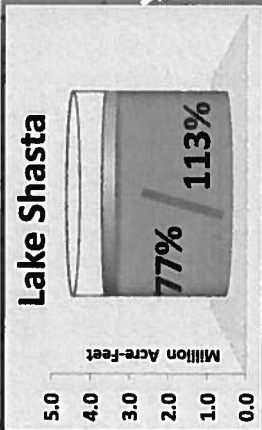
Accumulated Precipitation

for the Oct.-Sep. water year, early February 2020



* The date of maximum snowpack accumulation (April 1st in Northern Calif., April 15th in the Upper Colorado Basin) is used for year to year comparison.

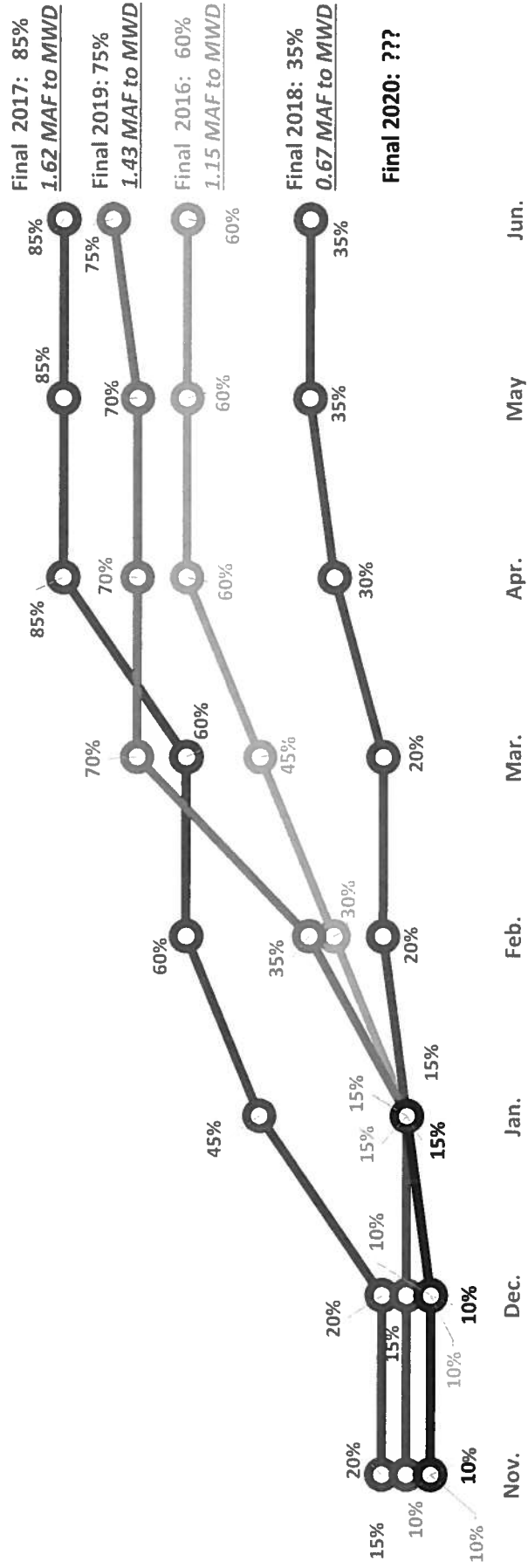
State Water Project, Colorado River, and MWD Reservoir Storage
as of February 2, 2020



Prepared by: MWD/California Water, District of Orange County
*Numbers are Subject to Change

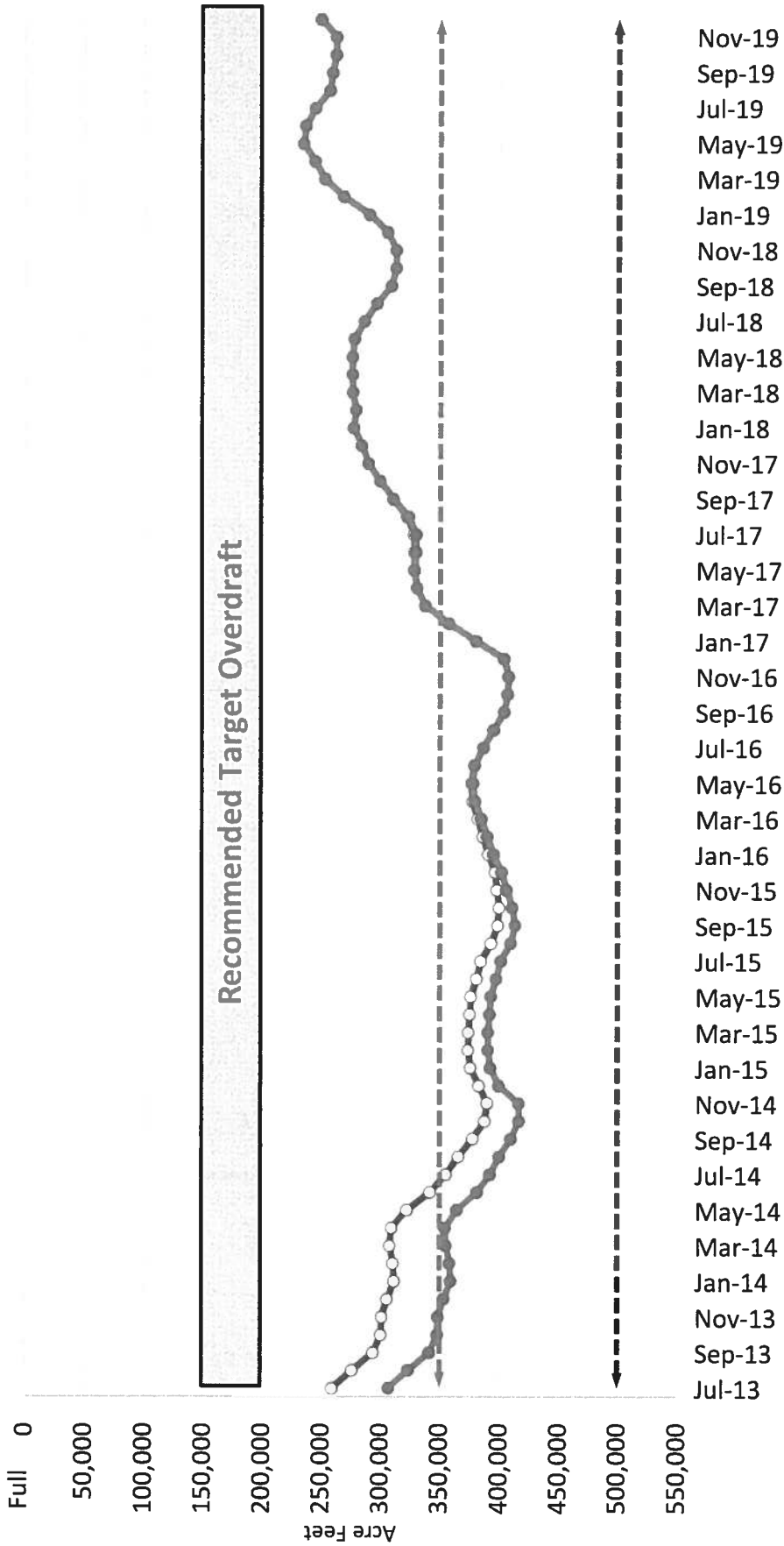
SWP TABLE A ALLOCATION

FOR STATE WATER PROJECT CONTRACTORS



Water Year 2016 Water Year 2017 Water Year 2018 Water Year 2019 Water Year 2020

Accumulated Overdraft of the OCWD Groundwater Basin as of December 2019

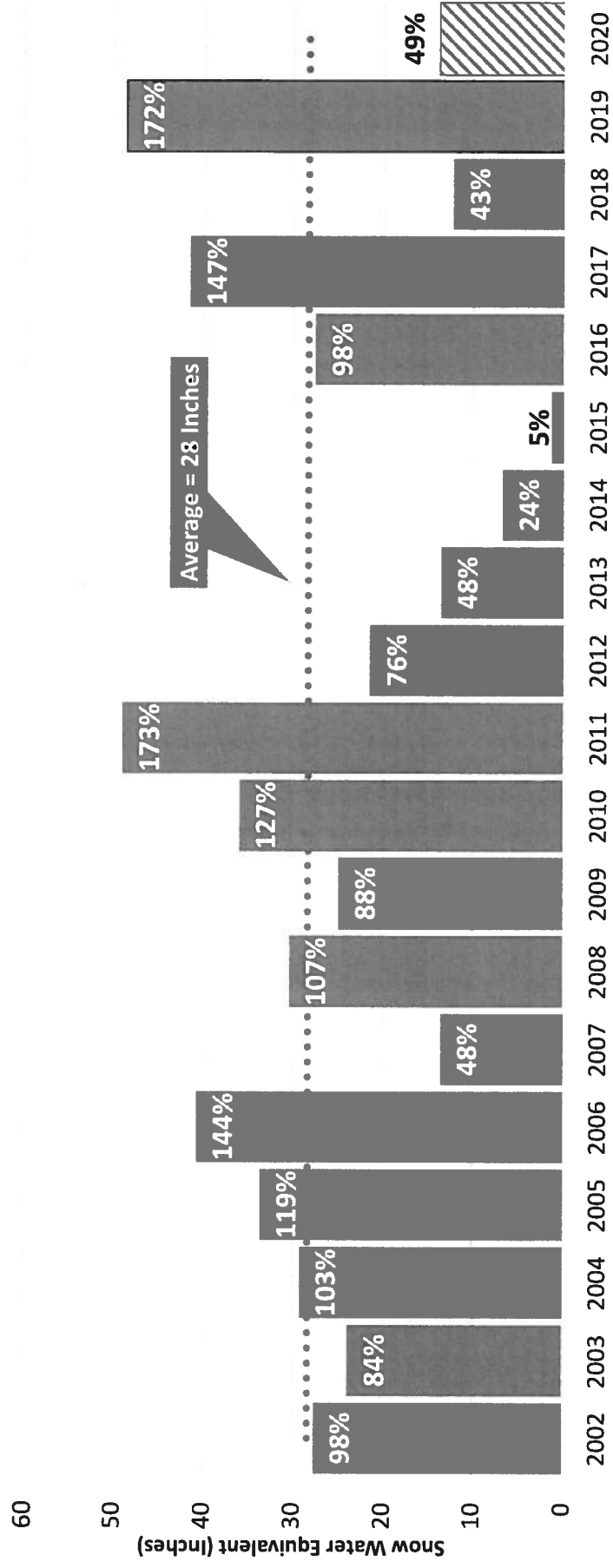


	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19
AO (AF)	285,494	296,106	308,748	312,758	312,782	305,367	289,860	267,879	251,876	243,604	234,048	236,005
AO w/CUP removed (AF)	285,494	296,106	308,748	312,758	312,782	305,367	289,860	267,879	251,876	243,604	234,048	236,005
AO (AF)	244,057	256,239	258,445	261,464	261,645	248,909						
AO w/CUP removed (AF)	244,057	256,239	258,446	261,464	261,645	248,909						

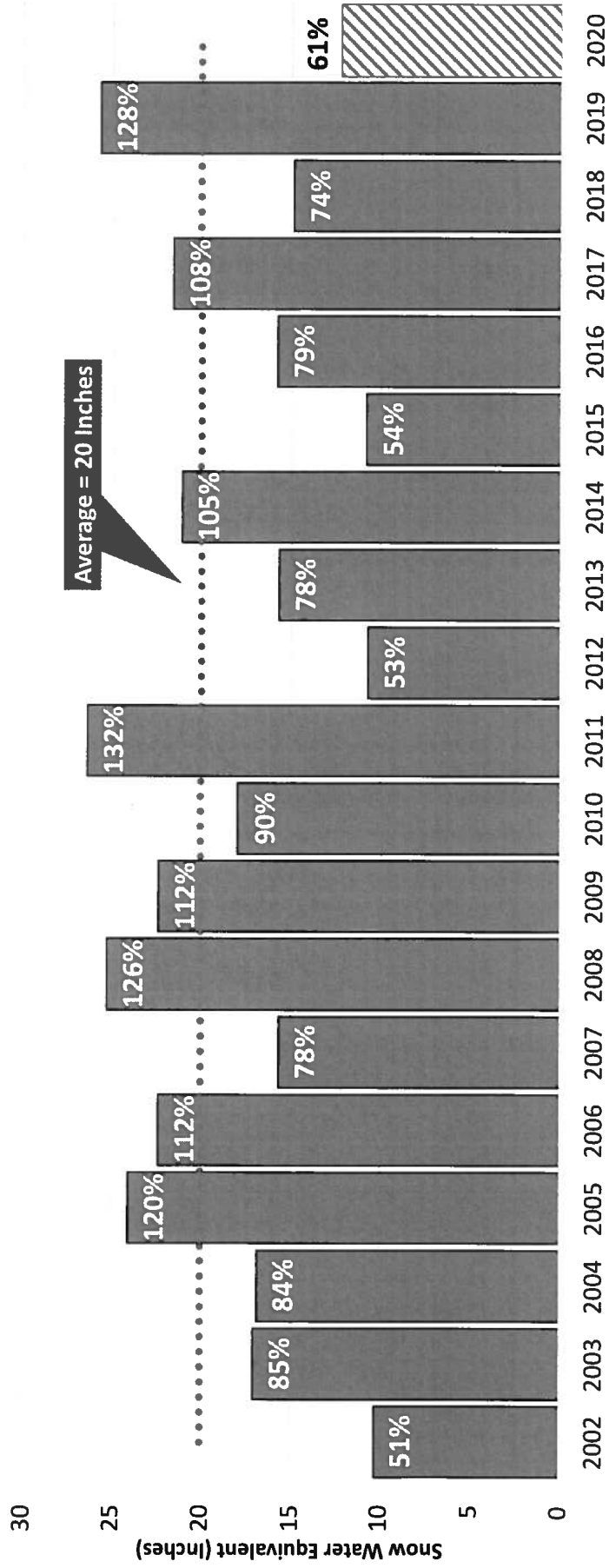
* Source ~ OCWD Monthly Board of Directors Packet



Historical Northern California April 1st Peak Snow Water Equivalent



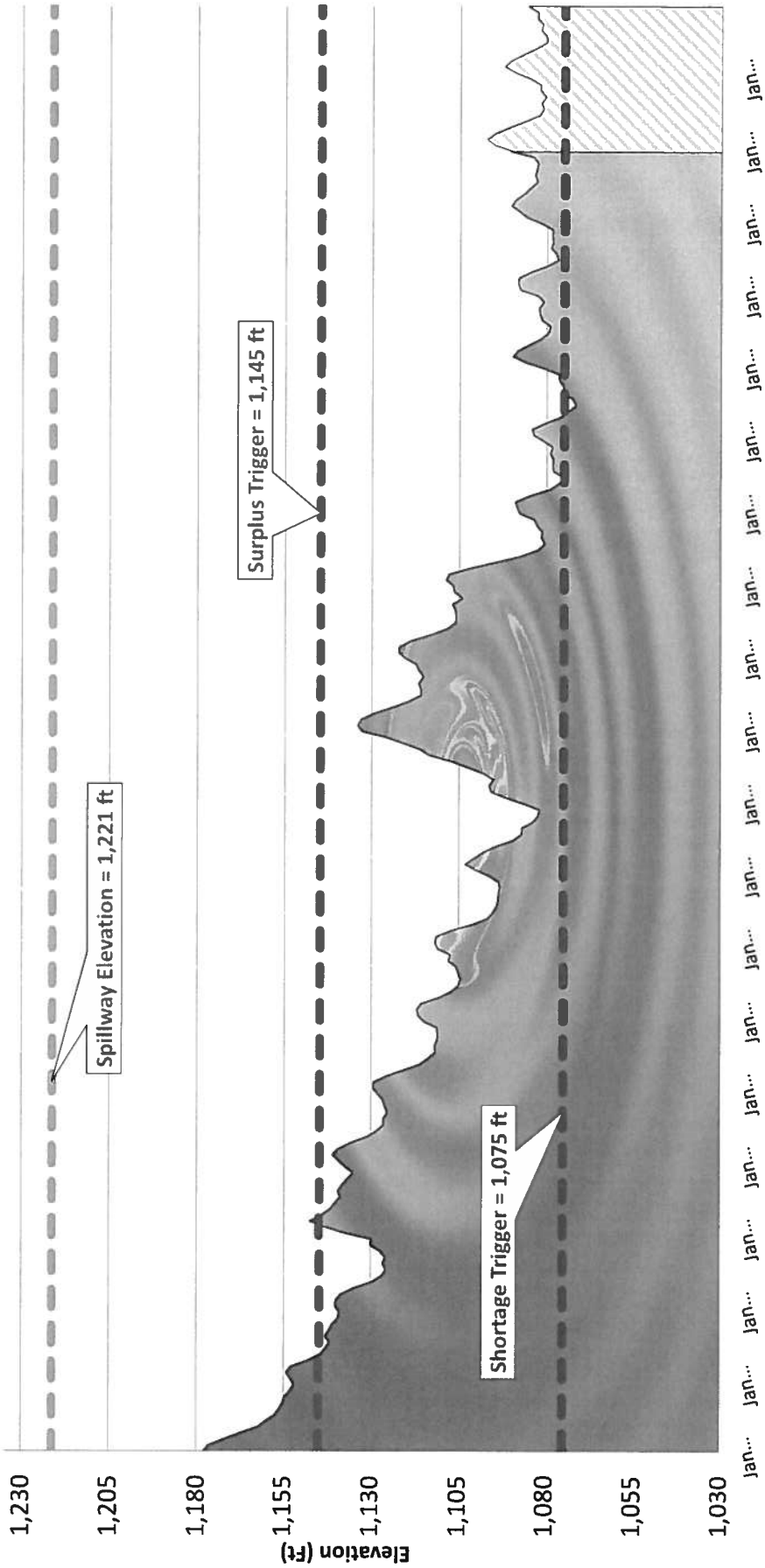
Historical Colorado Basin April 15th Peak Snow Water Equivalent





Lake Mead Levels: Historical and Projected projection per USBR 24-Month Study

Historical Projected

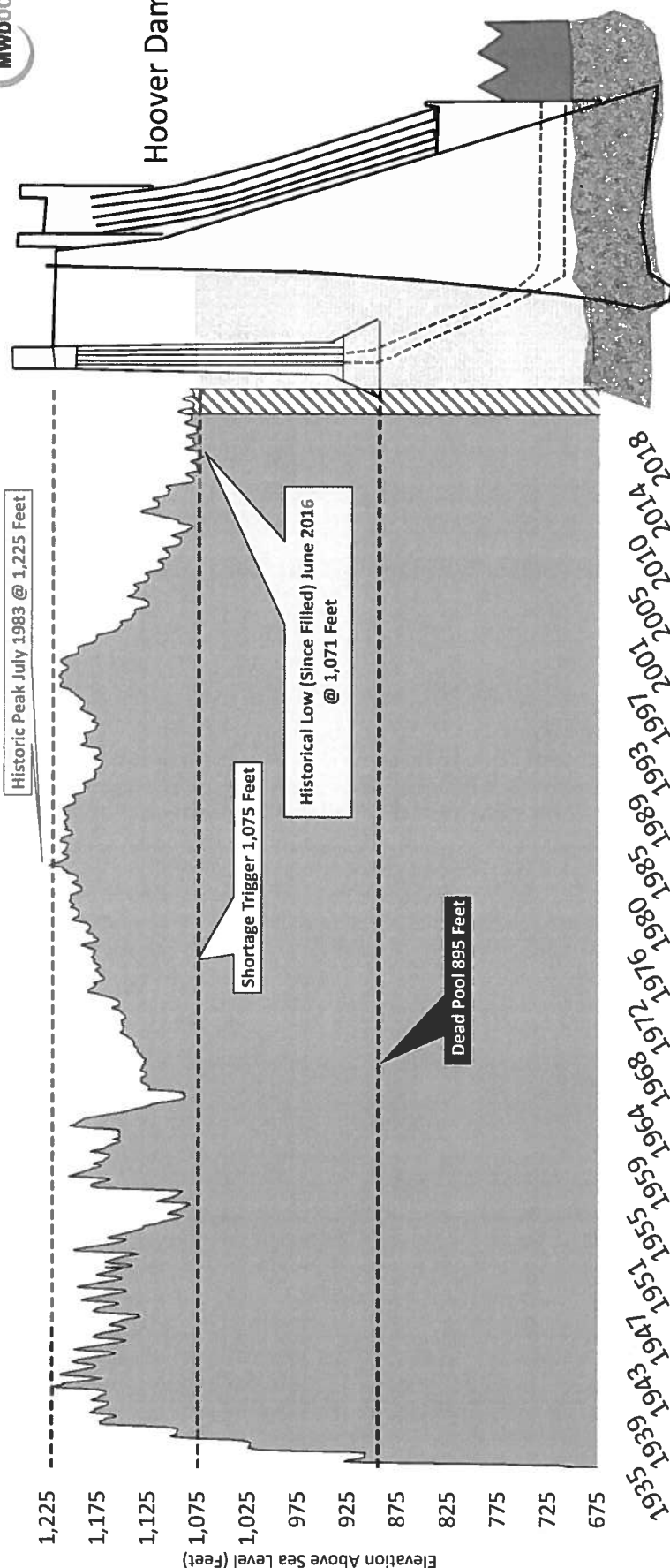




Lake Mead Historical Water Elevation Level

Intake Tower

Hoover Dam



Elevation Above Sea Level (Feet)

1935 1939 1943 1947 1951 1955 1959 1964 1968 1972 1976 1980 1985 1989 1993 1997 2001 2005 2010 2014 2018

Zimbra

Fwd: Construction News - Westminster Avenue Nightly Closures

From :Scott Stiles <sstiles@ggcity.org>

Thu, Feb 13, 2020 04:49 PM

Subject: Fwd: Construction News - Westminster Avenue Nightly Closures

To : Meena Yoo <meenay@ggcity.org>

Meena: Mgr's memo. Thanks. Scott

Scott C. Stiles, ICMA-CM

City Manager / City of Garden Grove
11222 Acacia Parkway
Garden Grove, CA 92840
714-741-5100 (o) / 714-719-1810 (c)
www.ggcity.org

From: "OC Streetcar" <ocstreetcar@octa.net>

To: sstiles@ci.garden-grove.ca.us

Sent: Thursday, February 13, 2020 4:47:35 PM

Subject: Construction News - Westminster Avenue Nightly Closures



Westminster Avenue Nightly Closures From Harbor Boulevard to Enterprise Drive

OC Streetcar crews will be working during the night to continue construction for the Westminster Avenue Bridge. To accommodate this work, nightly full closures of Westminster Avenue, from Harbor Boulevard to Enterprise Drive, will be in effect on the following dates:

- Tuesday, February 18, through Thursday, February 20, from 7 p.m. to 5:30 a.m. each night
- Sunday, February 23, and Monday, February 24, from 7 p.m. to 5:30 a.m. each night

Please note, construction schedules are subject to change.

Detour routes will be in place, please follow detour signage and plan for possible delays. Access to businesses will be maintained at all times.



To share this e-blast, forward this [link](#)

 OCstreetcar.com	 OCstreetcar@octa.net	 1(844) 7GO-OCSC or 1(844) 746-6272	 Facebook.com/ OCstreetcar	 @OCstreetcar	 @OCstreetcar	 Download the OC Streetcar App
						

OC Streetcar | 550 S. Main Street , Orange, CA 92868

[Unsubscribe sstiles@ci.garden-grove.ca.us](mailto:unsubscribe_sstiles@ci.garden-grove.ca.us)

[Update Profile](#) | [About Constant Contact](#)

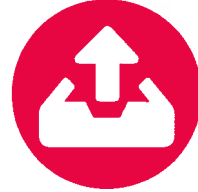
Sent by ocstreetcar@octa.net in collaboration with



Try email marketing for free today!

WEEKLY MEMO 2-13-2020

**SOCIAL MEDIA
HIGHLIGHTS**



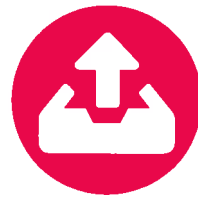
Post Performance
for **Garden Grove City Hall**
February 6, 2020 – February 12, 2020

Review the lifetime performance of the posts you published during the publishing period.

Published Posts

Review the lifetime performance of the posts you published during the publishing period.

Profile	Post by Published Date ▼	Impressions	Reach	Engagement Rate (per Impression)	Engagements	Reactions	Comments	Shares
	 <p>Wed 2/12/2020 9:18 am PST In observance of the Presidents' Day holiday, Garden Grove City Hall and the H. Louis Lake Senior Center will</p> <p>Post</p>	833	813	1%	8	3	0	2
	 <p>Tue 2/11/2020 1:43 pm PST An Urban Forest Management Plan (UFMP) needs your community input! A public workshop will take place on</p> <p>Post</p>	1,365	1,376	7.3%	99	18	4	6
	 <p>Tue 2/11/2020 10:14 am PST Seniors are invited to the H. Louis Lake Senior Center's free movie day on Tuesday, February 18, 2020! The</p> <p>Post</p>	829	838	2.9%	24	7	1	1
	 <p>Thu 2/6/2020 12:46 pm PST The City would like to give shout outs to C T S Cement Manufacturing Corp, Garden Grove Dog and Cat Hospital</p> <p>Post</p>	2,296	2,246	13.4%	307	113	57	6






Post Performance
for **Garden Grove Police Department**

February 6, 2020 – February 12, 2020

Review the lifetime performance of the posts you published during the publishing period.

Published Posts

Review the lifetime performance of the posts you published during the publishing period.

Profile	Post by Published Date ▼	Impressions	Reach	Engagement Rate (per Impression)	Engagements	Reactions	Comments	Shares
	 <p>Wed 2/12/2020 4:30 pm PST This morning at 6:53 AM, #GardenGrovePD officers responded to a call of an unresponsive male at</p> <p> Post</p>	10,447	10,046	30.4%	3,173	249	87	39















Post Performance
for **City of Garden Grove**
February 6, 2020 - February 12, 2020

Review the lifetime performance of the posts you published during the publishing period.

Published Posts

Review the lifetime performance of the posts you published during the publishing period.

Profile	Post by Published Date ▼	Impressions	Potential Reach	Video Views	Engagement Rate (per Impression)	Engagements	Likes	@Replies
	 <p>Wed 2/12/2020 9:19 am PST In observance of the Presidents' Day holiday, Garden Grove City Hall and the H. Louis Lake Senior Center will</p> <p> Tweet</p>	132	3,298	N/A	0%	0	0	0
	 <p>Tue 2/11/2020 1:45 pm PST An Urban Forest Management Plan (UFMP) needs your community input! A public workshop will take place</p> <p> Tweet</p>	241	3,296	N/A	4.6%	11	0	0
	 <p>Tue 2/11/2020 10:14 am PST Seniors are invited to the H. Louis Lake Senior Center's free movie day on Tuesday, February 18, 2020! The</p> <p> Tweet</p>	219	3,296	N/A	2.3%	5	0	0
	 <p>Thu 2/6/2020 12:48 pm PST The City would like to give shout outs to CTS Cement Manufacturing Corp, Garden Grove Dog and Cat Hospital</p> <p> Tweet</p>	535	3,294	N/A	0.9%	5	0	0

WEEKLY MEMO 2-13-2020

NEWS ARTICLES

ELECTIONS

Vote centers, other changes aimed at making voting more convenient

By Alicia Robinson
arobinson@scng.com
@ARobWriter on Twitter

Orange County has a new election system in place that's intended to make it simpler and more convenient to cast a ballot.

The next election is the presidential primary March 3, but voting has already started. With more mail ballots going out and new vote centers opening early, Orange County essentially has a voting month now.

Here are the biggest changes to how the county conducts elections:

- Every registered voter will receive a ballot in the mail that he can send back via the postal service, put in one of 110 secure metal drop boxes or take to any of nearly 190 vote centers any time through

March 3. The ballot drop boxes are bolted to concrete pads and outfitted with a fire suppression system, and the teams who empty them will be tracked via satellite for security.

More and more of the county's 1.62 million voters were asking for mail-in ballots, OC Registrar of Voters Neal Kelley said of the decision to switch to automatically providing one to each person registered.

- Voters no longer are assigned to a precinct polling place; they can go to whichever of nearly 190 voting centers is most convenient, whether is it during a lunch hour or a weekend shopping trip.

- Several of the vote centers will be open daily during business hours starting Feb. 22. The remainder will open Feb. 29, and all the centers will be open through

Election Day. On March 3, they'll all stay open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Trained, paid staffers will be able to help voters check in and use the new machines, which are meant to be more accessible.

"What I'm trying to do is make the process easier for people who choose to participate," Kelley said of the convenience he has tried to build into the new system. "The way that we enjoy conveniences in other sectors, in other industries, has not been enjoyed in elections. I think we've seen pretty clearly in states that have adopted this that spreading it out makes more sense than to have it in a single day."

- All centers can print voters' personalized ballot in English, Spanish, Chinese, Vietnamese or Korean. The tablets used to check voters in aren't connected

» VOTE »

Vote

FROM PAGE 1

to the machines that record their votes, reducing the risk of hacking, Kelley said.

Research has found that vote centers anyone can use are "one of the election reforms that has not only increased turnout but increased turnout among people who historically don't vote," Rice University political science professor Robert Stein said.

- People also can register to vote on the spot.

- Voters check in by giving their name and address to election workers and putting their signature on an electronic tablet.

The tablets at the vote centers are networked so once someone checks in, he can't cast a second ballot at another location.

The Orange County Registrar of Voters website, ocvote.com, has a map and other tools to help people find a vote center or drop box near them, and can answer common questions.

Election officials also can be reached at 714-567-7600.

Here are local drop box locations:

Fountain Valley

Fountain Valley Branch Library, 17635 Los Alamos St.

The Center at Founders Village, 17967 Bushard St.

Garden Grove

Chapman Branch Library, 9182 Chapman Ave.

Garden Grove Unified School District Education Center, 10331 Stanford Ave.

GGUSD Assessment and Registration Center, 13611 Clinton St.

Magnolia Park Family Resource Center, 11402 Magnolia St.

West Grove Park, 5372 Cerulean Ave.

Huntington Beach

5 Points Plaza, 18591 Main St.

Bob's Discount Furniture, 16242 Beach Blvd.

HB Professional Plaza, 714 Adams Ave.

Huntington Beach Civic Center, 2000 Main St.

Huntington Professional Plaza, 20932 Brookhurst St.

Main Street Branch Library, 525 Main St.

Vista Centre, 17483 Beach Blvd.

Stanton

Stanton Branch Library, 7850 Katella Ave.

Westminster

Korean Martyrs Catholic Center, 7655 Traşk Ave.

Park West Park, 8301 W. McFadden St.

West County Professional & Medical Center, 14120 Beach Blvd.

Presidents' Day

In observance of the Presidents' Day holiday, Garden Grove City Hall and the H. Louis Lake Senior Center will be closed on Monday, Feb. 17.

Street sweeping services will not be provided on the holiday. Streets will be swept as scheduled on all other days. Trash pick-up will not be interrupted.

For more information on street sweeping, call the Public Works Department at 714-741-5375.

OC News
February 12, 2020

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

Notice is hereby given that the City of Garden Grove City Council will conduct a public hearing on Tuesday, February 25, 2020, at 6:30 p.m. in the Community Meeting Center, 11300 Stanford Avenue, Garden Grove, to adjust parking fines set by the City of Garden Grove for violations of the California Vehicle and the Garden Grove Municipal Code. The proposed increase for most parking citations is 3.2 percent rounded to the nearest dollar; an increase for parking without a permit near the Anaheim Convention Center in the amount of \$43.00; a pass through of \$5.00 for AB 503 indigent payment plans; and a pass through of 30% of the total amount due for costs relating to extra collection methods and activities.

ALL INTERESTED PARTIES are invited to comment at the City Council public

hearing, or by writing a letter, and express opinions or submit evidence for or against the proposal as

outlined above. If you challenge the City Council's decision in Court, you may be limited to raising only those issues you or someone else raised at the public hearing described in this notice, or in written correspondence delivered to the City Clerk at, or prior to, the public hearing.

Written comments can be mailed to City of Garden Grove, Attn: City Clerk's Office, P.O. Box 3070, Garden Grove, CA 92842. Written correspondence received will be given to the City Council at, or prior to the meeting.

/s/TERESA POMEROY,
CMC

City Clerk

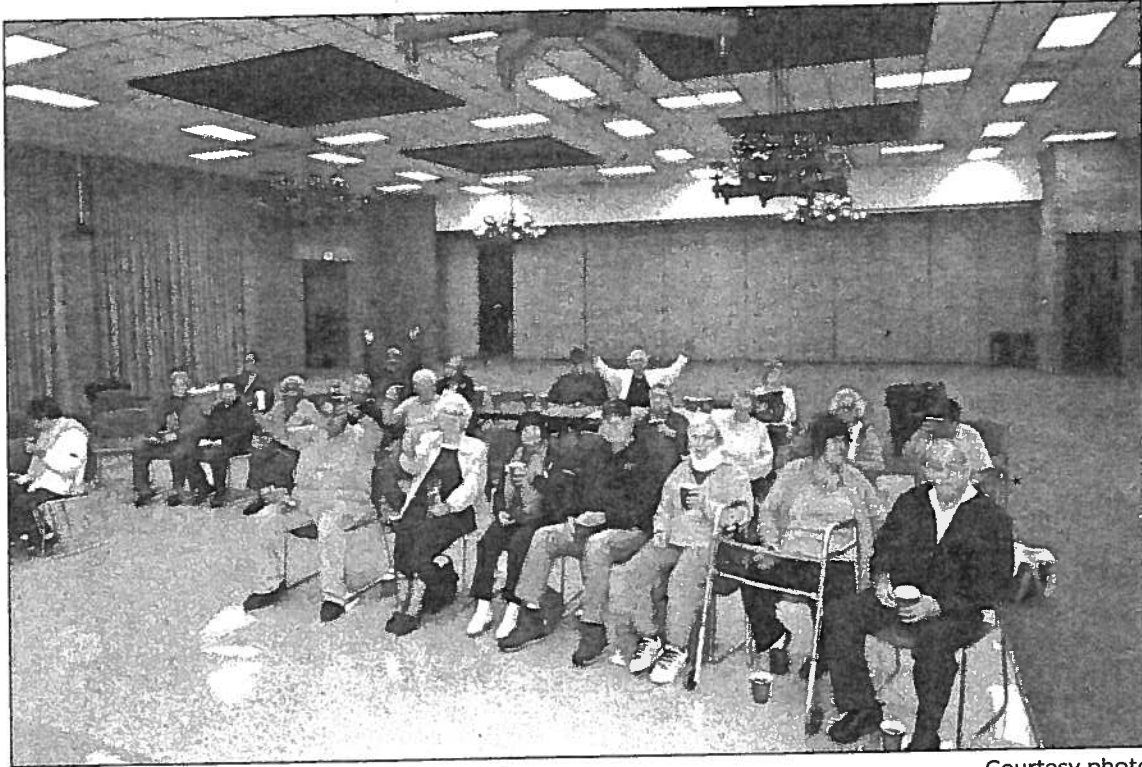
DATED: January 24, 2020

PUBLISH: February 12 and 19, 2020

Orange County News
02/12/2020 02/19/2020 -
93348

OC News
February 12, 2020

Seniors set for Movie Day



Courtesy photo

Garden Grove's H. Louis Lake Senior Center will host a free movie day on Tuesday, Feb. 18 starting at 9:30 a.m. in the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center, A Room, at 11300 Stanford Ave. All seniors are invited to enjoy free refreshments and the movie, "Harriet," a biographical film about slave-turned-abolitionist Harriet Tubman. For more information, call the H. Louis Lake Senior Center at 714-741-5253.



CITY OF GARDEN GROVE NEWS

CONTACT:
Paul Guerrero (714) 741-5181
Community and Economic Development

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Public Information Office (714) 741-5280
Follow the City of Garden Grove on Social Media

Tuesday, February 11, 2020



CITY SEEKING COMMUNITY INPUT FOR URBAN FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

The City is developing a 40-year Urban Forest Management Plan (UFMP) that will act as a guide for maintaining, enhancing, and growing an urban forest in Garden Grove. The community is invited to participate in the UFMP development by attending a public workshop next Tuesday, February 18, 2020, from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., in the Butterfield B Room of the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center, located at 11300 Stanford Avenue.

During the public workshop, an interactive presentation will highlight the City's existing urban forest and the value behind its expansion and enhancement. Other topics include UFMP plan development and potential long- and short-term goals.

In addition, the community is encouraged to fill out an online survey that will help the City identify and understand community values in urban forestry.

The online survey can be accessed at <http://bit.ly/gg-urban-forest-plan>, until Saturday, April 18, 2020.

As part of the City's Reimagine Garden Grove campaign, the UFMP project will help beautify Garden Grove's open spaces with living canopy covers along bike- and pedestrian-friendly pathways. Thanks to a California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) grant of \$574,000, the City will plant over 350 trees along the bike and pedestrian trail on the Pacific Electric (PE) Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA) right-of-way, from Nelson to Brookhurst Streets.

-more-

City Seeking Community Input for Urban Forest Management Plan
2-2-2

Trees selected and approved by CAL FIRE include: Coast Live Oak, Thornless Palo Verde, Carolina Laurel Cherry, Arizona Cypress, Western Redbud, Toyon, Scrub Oak, Fernleaf Catalina Ironwood, Sweet Bay Laurel and Black Peppermint Tree.

The urban forest installation will be unveiled at the 4th Annual Open Streets event, to be held October 2020.

For more information, contact Paul Guerrero, Community and Economic Development Department, at (714) 741-5181.

###

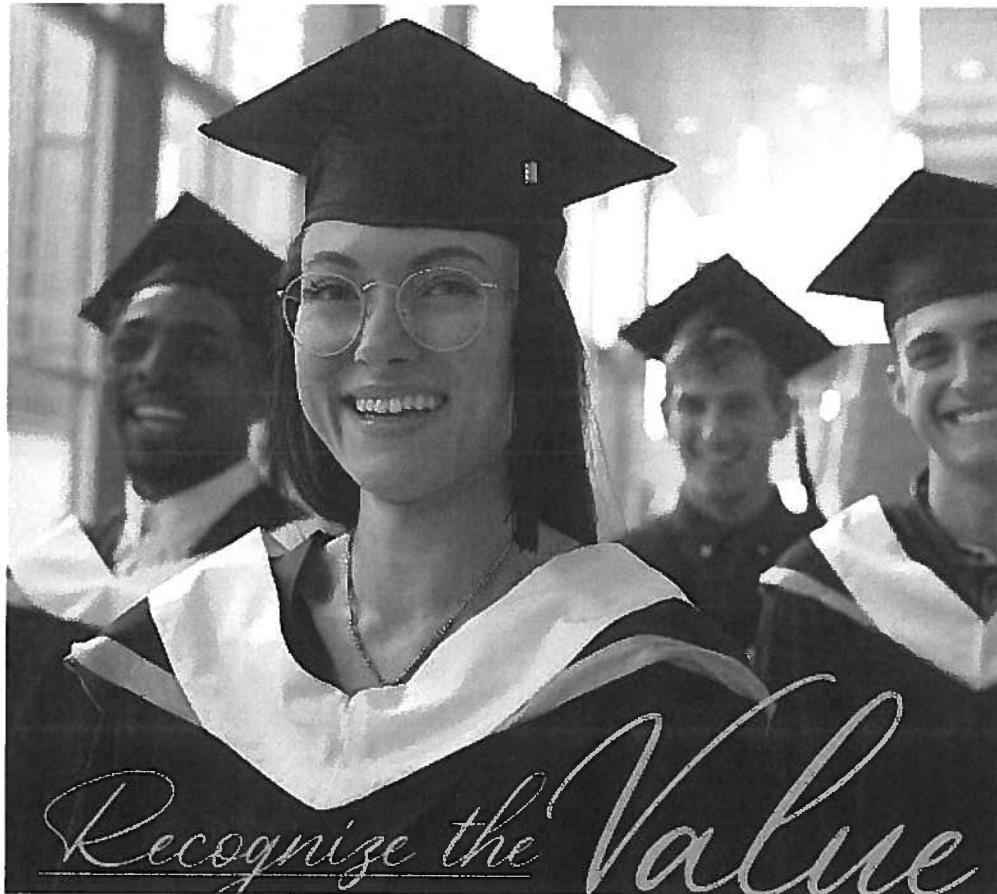


VIỆT BÁO › Tin Tức › Tin Ngày › Cộng Đồng

Sau

Garden Grove Tìm Kiếm Mạnh Thường Quân Bảo Trợ Chương Trình Tuyển Dương Sinh Viên Đại Học 2020

10/02/2020



**EDUCATED WORKFORCE**

Join local businesses as a corporate sponsor of the 2020
Garden Grove College Graduates' Reception.

Sponsorships begin at \$300.

ggcity.org/grads

Thành phố Garden Grove tìm kiếm những mạnh thường quân, cơ sở thương mại để bảo trợ cho Chương trình ‘Tuyên Dương Những Sinh Viên Đại Học năm 2020.’ Đây là một chương trình biểu dương thành tích học tập của các sinh viên trong cộng đồng. Chương trình sẽ được tổ chức riêng biệt vào Tháng Năm, 2020. Các nhà tài trợ có thể chọn từ ba cấp tài trợ: Tài trợ “Master’s Sponsorship” là \$1,500+; Tài trợ “Bachelor’s Sponsorship” là \$800+; và Tài trợ “Associate Sponsorship” là \$300+. Hoặc cũng có thể chọn đóng góp bằng hiện vật hoặc hiện kim khác.

Khi tài trợ cho chương trình, các quyền lợi bao gồm thiệp mời tham dự buổi tiệc do

Thành phố tổ chức; được quảng cáo tên công ty/cơ sở trong chiến dịch quảng cáo của Thành phố bao gồm trên mạng truyền thông xã hội và trang web; và tên doanh nghiệp, logo trên các thiệp mời và tờ đơn chương trình.

Khi tài trợ cho sự kiện này, các mạnh thường quân sẽ giúp ủng hộ thế hệ trẻ tại Garden Grove tiến xa hơn trong học vấn của mình. Ngoài ra, các nhà tài trợ sẽ có cơ hội để gặp gỡ giao lưu thêm những khách hàng khác. Thị Trưởng và những Nghị viên Thành phố sẽ cùng tham dự buổi tiệc.

Để ghi danh và biết thêm thông tin, xin coi tại ggcity.org/grads. Hoặc cũng có thể liên lạc qua số điện thoại (714) 741-5280 hoặc email về communityrelations@ggcity.org. Thông tin cũng được cập nhật trên Facebook tại ‘Garden Grove City Hall.’



THÔNG TIN

Từ Thành Phố Garden Grove

Để phổ biến trên các phương tiện truyền thông
Văn phòng thông tin liên lạc: (714) 741-5280

Liên lạc: Ana Pulido (714) 741-5280
Ban Liên lạc Cộng đồng



Thứ Hai, 10 tháng Hai, 2020

GARDEN GROVE TÌM KIẾM MẠNH THƯỜNG QUÂN BẢO TRỢ CHƯƠNG TRÌNH TUYÊN DƯƠNG SINH VIÊN ĐẠI HỌC 2020

Thành phố Garden Grove tìm kiếm những mạnh thường quân, cơ sở thương mại để bảo trợ cho Chương trình 'Tuyên Dương Những Sinh Viên Đại Học năm 2020.' Đây là một chương trình biểu dương thành tích học tập của các sinh viên trong cộng đồng. Chương trình sẽ được tổ chức riêng biệt vào Tháng Năm, 2020. Các nhà tài trợ có thể chọn từ ba cấp tài trợ: Tài trợ "Master's Sponsorship" là \$1,500+; Tài trợ "Bachelor's Sponsorship" là \$800+; và Tài trợ "Associate Sponsorship" là \$300+. Hoặc cũng có thể chọn đóng góp bằng hiện vật hoặc hiện kim khác.

Khi tài trợ cho chương trình, các quyền lợi bao gồm thiệp mời tham dự buổi tiệc do Thành phố tổ chức; được quảng cáo tên công ty/cơ sở trong chiến dịch quảng cáo của Thành phố bao gồm trên mạng truyền thông xã hội và trang web; và tên doanh nghiệp, logo trên các thiệp mời và tờ đơn chương trình.

Khi tài trợ cho sự kiện này, các mạnh thường quân sẽ giúp ủng hộ thể hệ trẻ tại Garden Grove tiến xa hơn trong học vấn của mình. Ngoài ra, các nhà tài trợ sẽ có cơ hội để gặp gỡ giao lưu thêm những khách hàng khác. Thị Trưởng và những Nghị viên Thành phố sẽ cùng tham dự buổi tiệc.

GARDEN GROVE TÌM KIẾM MẠNH THƯỜNG QUÂN BẢO TRỢ CHƯƠNG
2-2-2

Để ghi danh và biết thêm thông tin, xin coi tại ggcity.org/grads. Hoặc cũng có thể liên lạc qua số điện thoại (714) 741-5280 hoặc email về communityrelations@ggcity.org. Thông tin cũng được cập nhật trên Facebook tại 'Garden Grove City Hall.'

#



THÔNG TIN

Từ Thành Phố Garden Grove

Để phổ biến trên các phương tiện truyền thông
Văn phòng thông tin liên lạc: (714) 741-5280

Liên lạc: Monica Covarrubias (714) 741-5788
Ban phát triển cộng đồng



Thứ Tư, 12 tháng Hai, 2020

THÀNH PHỐ HỢP TÁC CÙNG CÔNG TY 'BLACK DOG GAMING' ĐEM MỘT SỰ KIẾN E-GAMING VÀO THÁNG HAI

Lần đầu tiên bước chân vào ngành công nghiệp trò chơi tỷ đô, Thành phố Garden Grove sẽ đồng tài trợ cho một hội nghị và sự kiện 'Escorts Fast Pitch, Conference and Tournament' với Black Dog Gaming vào Thứ Sáu, ngày 28 tháng 2, từ 10:00 sáng đến 5:00 chiều, tại Trung tâm Hội nghị Cộng đồng Garden Grove, tọa lạc tại 11300 Stanford Avenue.

Sự kiện 'Esports Fast Pitch, Conference and Tournament!' là một cơ hội để kết nối với các nhà điều hành, nhà đầu tư, người có ảnh hưởng và các game thủ khác, cũng như các khái niệm trò chơi điện tử hoặc trò chơi điện tử hàng đầu.

Một nhóm các nhà lãnh đạo ngành sẽ thảo luận về xu hướng hiện đại và tương lai, như cơ hội đầu tư trên thị trường. Diễn giả đồng thời là người sáng lập kiêm Giám đốc điều hành của Black Dog Venture Partners / Black Dog Gaming Scott Kelly; thành viên sáng lập của nhóm rap N.W.A và Black Dog Gaming đối tác Arabian Prince; Tổng Giám đốc và Giám đốc điều hành của WorldGaming và Collegiate StarLeague Wim Stocks; và nhà đầu tư (investor) Jeff Wang.

Các công ty cung cấp và trình bày trò chơi điện tử khác bao gồm Advrtas, Dun Rite Games, Megafans và Infamy Fantasy Esports cũng sẽ tham gia sự kiện.

THÀNH PHỐ HỢP TÁC CÙNG CÔNG TY 'BLACK DOG GAMING' ĐEM MỘT SỰ KIỆN E-GAMING
2-2-2

Giá vé là \$69 mỗi người bao gồm tham gia sự kiện và các buổi thảo luận.

Vé cho VIP là \$299/ người và bao gồm tham gia chương trình, được dùng bữa trưa, và thiệp mời đến dự tiệc VIP cùng các nhà đầu tư và game thủ.

Để ghi danh tham dự, xin coi tại trang <http://bit.ly/esports-fast-pitch-tickets>.

Để phù hợp với những nỗ lực làm mới Thành phố Garden Grove, Ban Phát triển Kinh tế tập trung vào việc hợp tác với các nhà công nghệ và doanh nghiệp để thúc đẩy trong ngành chơi game điện tử, hy vọng nhận được sự quan tâm và đầu tư trong khu vực và quốc tế ở lãnh vực này.

###

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

February 13, 2020

1. Calendar of Events
2. Minutes from the December 5, 2019 Planning Commission meeting.
3. Agenda for the February 20, 2020 Planning Commission meeting.
4. League of California Cities, "CA Cities Advocate," dated February 7, 2020 to February 13, 2020.



CALENDAR OF EVENTS

February 13, 2020 – March 10, 2020

Thursday	February 13	9:00 a.m.	Zoning Administrator Meeting City Hall, 3 rd Floor Training Room CANCELLED
		6:00 p.m.	Parks, Recreation and Arts Commission Special Meeting, Council Chamber
			Casual Day
Friday	February 14		City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure
Monday	February 17		City Hall Closed – President’s Day
Tuesday	February 18	6:00 p.m.- 8:00 p.m.	Urban Forest Management Plan Workshop CMC, B Room
Thursday	February 20	7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, Council Chamber
Tuesday	February 25	5:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m.	Closed Session, Founders Room Housing Authority Meeting, Council Chamber Sanitary District Board Meeting, Council Chamber Successor Agency Meeting, Council Chamber City Council Meeting, Council Chamber
Thursday	February 27	9:00 a.m.	Zoning Administrator Meeting City Hall, 3 rd Floor Training Room
Friday	February 28	10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Esports Fast Pitch, Conference and Tournament, CMC
			City Hall Closed – Regular Friday Closure
Monday	March 2	6:30 p.m.	Neighborhood Improvement and Conservation Commission Meeting, Council Chamber
Tuesday	March 3	6:00 p.m.	Traffic Commission Meeting, Council Chamber
Thursday	March 5	7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Meeting, Council Chamber
Tuesday	March 10	5:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m.	Closed Session, Founders Room Successor Agency Meeting, Council Chamber City Council Meeting, Council Chamber

GARDEN GROVE PLANNING COMMISSION
Council Chamber, Community Meeting Center
11300 Stanford Avenue, Garden Grove, CA 92840

Meeting Minutes
Thursday, December 5, 2019

CALL TO ORDER: 7:05 p.m.

ROLL CALL:

Chair Lehman
Vice Chair Ramirez
Commissioner Le
Commissioner Lindsay
Commissioner Nguyen
Commissioner Perez
Commissioner Soeffner

Absent: Perez

Commissioner Perez joined the meeting at 7:11 p.m.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE: Led by Commissioner Le.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS – PUBLIC – None.

November 21, 2019 MINUTES:

Action: Received and filed.

Motion: Lindsay Second: Le

Ayes: (6) Le, Lehman, Lindsay, Nguyen, Ramirez, Soeffner

Noes: (0) None

Absent: (1) Perez

CONTINUED PUBLIC HEARING FROM NOVEMBER 7, 2019 – AMENDMENT NO. A-026-2019, LOT LINE ADJUSTMENT NO. LLA-023-2019, AND FRONT YARD DETERMINATION NO. FYD-005-2019 FOR PROPERTY LOCATED AT 9792 STANFORD AVENUE, SOUTH SIDE OF STANFORD AVENUE BETWEEN GILBERT STREET AND BROOKHURST WAY.

Applicant: HENRY TRAN & Y-MINH DINH, KEVIN DINH & XUAN THAO NGUYEN, AN DAC NGUYEN & MY-Y DINH, AI MY DINH, JIMMY TONG, RONALD DINH & MINH THUY LE, VINNY DINH, AND THOMAS DINH & ANNIE TRAN

Date: December 5, 2019

Request: Approval of a Zone Change and Lot Line Adjustment to reconfigure the existing lot lines of a currently vacant 0.97-acre project site in order to reduce the total number of legal lots from four (4) to three (3) for the purpose of constructing a single-family dwelling unit on each lot. The request will include (i) a Zone Change to amend the site zoning designation from R-1 (Single-Family Residential) with a minimum lot size of 15,000 square feet to R-1 (Single-Family Residential) with a minimum lot size of 11,000 square feet, (ii) a Lot Line Adjustment to reconfigure the existing lot lines to create three (3) new lots with areas of 14,228 square feet (Lot 1), 14,224 square feet (Lot 2), and 14,223 square feet (Lot 3), and (iii), a Front Yard Determination to designate the interior street side of Lot 1 as the front of the property. In conjunction with the request, the Planning Commission will consider a determination that the project is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality act (CEQA) pursuant to Sections 15061 – Review for Exemption, 15303 – New Construction or Conversion of Small Structures, and 15305 – Minor Alterations in Land Use Limitations.

Action: Resolutions of Denial Nos. 5968-19 (A) and 5969-19 (LLA/FYD) were approved with findings as described below. One letter in support of the denial was submitted by William Heideman and Fredericka Cleary:

Zone Change Amendment: The Planning Commission finds that for the following reasons, the required findings for approval of the requested Zone Change Amendment cannot be made:

1. The proposed zone change is not consistent with the City's General Plan.

The proposed project is not consistent with the goals and policies of the Land Use Element of the General Plan. The intent of the Neighborhood Preservation Policy of the General Plan is to preserve residential neighborhoods. The City Council approved the current R-1 (Single-Family) zone with a minimum lot size of 15,000 square feet to preserve the larger lot character of the neighborhood. The net developable lot area of the reconfigured parcels is not consistent with the neighborhood as the proposed homes will be developed on smaller lots when the shared easement is removed from the developable lot area. The proposed zone change amendment will change the character of the neighborhood, and will not preserve the existing large-lot character of the neighborhood.

2. The proposed zone change will not ensure a degree of compatibility with surrounding properties and uses.

The zone change is not compatible with the surrounding properties, and will not ensure the preservation of the existing residential character of the neighborhood. The residential area is characterized as having larger lots. The net developable lot area of the reconfigured parcels is not consistent with the neighborhood as the proposed homes will be developed on smaller lots when the shared easement is removed from the developable lot area. While there are existing parcels in the area that have existing smaller lot sizes, the homes on those parcels are oriented toward Stanford Avenue. The proposed homes on the reconfigured lots will be oriented toward the shared easement, and not onto Stanford Avenue, which is not consistent with the character of the neighborhood.

Lot Line Adjustment and Front Yard Determination: The Planning Commission finds that for the following reasons, the required findings for approval of the requested Lot Line Adjustment and Front Yard Determination cannot be made:

Lot Line Adjustment:

The parcels, as a result of the Lot Line Adjustment, will not conform to the zoning and building codes.

Lot Line Adjustment LLA-023-2019 is contingent upon approval of Amendment No. A-026-2019; however, the Planning Commission has denied Amendment No. A-026-2019 pursuant to the findings and reasons set forth in Resolution No. 5968-19. As such, the Lot Line Adjustment request is not consistent with the current zoning designation of R-1 (Single-Family Residential) with a minimum lot size of 15,000 square feet. The net developable lot area of the reconfigured subject parcels will be less when the shared easement is eliminated, which is not consistent with the other residential lots in the area.

Front Yard Determination:

The proposed Front Yard Determination will allow each parcel to be developed to its fullest and best use by determining the front for the purpose of applying requirements for setbacks, wall, fence, hedge heights, parking, and landscaping.

The Front Yard Determination is contingent upon approval of Amendment No. A-026-2019; however, the Planning Commission has denied Amendment No. A-026-2019

pursuant to the findings and reasons set forth in Resolution No. 5968-19.

Motion: Ramirez Second: Lindsay

Ayes: (7) Le, Lehman, Lindsay, Nguyen, Perez, Ramirez, Soeffner

Noes: (0) None

PUBLIC HEARING – SITE PLAN NO. SP-078-2019 AND CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. CUP-158-2019 FOR PROPERTIES LOCATED AT 11352 ACACIA PARKWAY, 11412 ACACIA PARKWAY, 12911 7TH STREET, 12902 7TH STREET, 12912 7TH STREET, 12932 7TH STREET, 11361 GARDEN GROVE BOULEVARD, 11391 GARDEN GROVE BOULEVARD, AND 12911 8TH STREET.

Applicant: COTTAGE INDUSTRIES, LLC

Date: December 5, 2019

Request: A request by the Cottage Industries, LLC for approval of a Site Plan, Associated Parking Management Plan, and Conditional Use Permit for the Cottage Industries Art Block Project. The proposed Site Plan would allow the conversion of nine (9) existing residential structures and nine (9) existing accessory structures, along with the construction of six (6) new commercial structures, with a total combined square footage of 2,800 square feet, to accommodate new commercial restaurant, office/service, retail, and motel uses; and, the construction of an accessory trellis structure. The proposed Conditional Use Permit would allow the operation of a motel use within ten (10) building structures on five (5) properties of the project site. In conjunction with the request, the Planning Commission will consider a determination that the project is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15333 – Infill Development Projects.

Action: Public Hearing held. Speaker(s): Chris Bennett, George Brietigam, Sandra Duarte, Phat Bui, Gerald Sloan, Jim Newton, Maureen Blackmun.

Action: Resolution Nos. 5971-19 (SP) and 5972-19 (CUP) were approved. Staff noted that Condition of Approval No. 64, which was not applicable, would be removed and the conditions re-numbered.

Motion: Lindsay Second: Le

Ayes: (6) Le, Lehman, Lindsay, Perez, Ramirez, Soeffner

Noes: (1) Nguyen

Chair Lehman called a ten minute recess at 8:45 p.m. The meeting reconvened at 8:54 p.m.

PUBLIC HEARING - MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION, MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM, PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT NO. PUD-104-70 (REV. 2019), AND SITE PLAN NO. SP-079-2019 FOR PROPERTY LOCATED AT 12821 KNOTT STREET, NORTHWEST CORNER OF KNOTT STREET AND ACACIA AVENUE, INCLUDING THAT PORTION OF BRADY WAY, WHICH FRONTS ALONG THE WESTERLY PROPERTY LINE OF THE SUBJECT SITE.

Applicant: REXFORD INDUSTRIAL REALTY, LP
Date: December 5, 2019

Request: To amend Planned Unit Development No. PUD-104-70 to facilitate an expansion of the existing 119,836 square foot industrial building with the construction of a 45,335 square foot one-story addition of industrial space. Also, a request for Site Plan approval to construct a 45,335 square foot one-story addition of industrial space to the existing 119,836 square foot industrial building, along with associated site improvements. The site is in the Planned Unit Development No. PUD-104-70 zone. The Planning Commission will also consider a recommendation that the City Council adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the project.

Action: Public Hearing held. Speaker(s): James Long, George Brietigam

Action: Resolution Nos. 5973-19 (PUD) and 5974-19 (SP) were approved.

Motion: Lindsay Second: Soeffner

Ayes: (7) Le, Lehman, Lindsay, Nguyen, Perez, Ramirez, Soeffner

Noes: (0) None

PUBLIC HEARING - VARIANCE NO. V-028-2019 FOR PROPERTY LOCATED AT 12750 GARDEN GROVE BOULEVARD, SOUTH OF GARDEN GROVE BOULEVARD.

Applicant: ORANGE COUNTY EMERGENCY PET CLINIC
Date: December 5, 2019

Request: Variance approval, from the City of Garden Grove Municipal Code Sections 9.20.040a and 9.20.040.2.c, to allow the construction of a second free-standing monument sign on a lot that is less than five (5) acres, and to allow the monument sign to be located less than 25 feet from a property line for an integrated office development. The site is in

the HCSP-OP (Harbor Corridor Specific Plan-Office Professional) zone. In conjunction with the request, the Planning Commission will consider a determination that the project is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15311 – Accessory Structures.

Action: Public Hearing held. Speaker(s): Grant Bjorn

Action: Resolution No. 5975-19 was approved.

Motion: Ramirez Second: Le

Ayes: (7) Le, Lehman, Lindsay, Nguyen, Perez, Ramirez, Soeffner

Noes: (0) None

MATTERS FROM COMMISSIONERS: Commissioner Le asked if changes to approved entitlements required re-noticing. Staff responded that the more substantial modifications would be re-noticed and brought back to the Planning Commission and that minor modifications would be addressed ministerially. Staff added that neighborhood meetings were not required, but recommended in certain cases such as for a zone change or general plan amendment, however, very few people, if any, attended neighborhood meetings as they tend to prefer the hearings at which decisions are made. In regard to noticing for the Cottage project, in the beginning, the surrounding neighborhood had been canvassed with notifications. Staff then noted that current confusion as to the intensity of the project was likely caused by the use of the word 'motel' rather than 'hotel or boutique hotel'.

Commissioner Perez encouraged staff to post more project information online.

Vice Chair Ramirez encouraged everyone to use the Garden Grove app to report City maintenance issues such as graffiti and pot holes, and to call Police dispatch to report homeless camps. He expressed that residents need to be mindful of the city they live in and that homelessness was more about mental illness and addiction, and that in certain communities, police were trained on how to communicate with the homeless to assist them with seeking services.

MATTERS FROM STAFF: Staff reminded Commissioners that the December 19th and January 2nd meetings would be cancelled.

ADJOURNMENT: At 9:41 p.m. to the next Meeting of the Garden Grove Planning Commission on Thursday, January 16th, at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chamber of the Community Meeting Center, 11300 Stanford Avenue, Garden Grove.

Judith Moore, Recording Secretary



A G E N D A

GARDEN GROVE PLANNING COMMISSION
REGULAR MEETING

FEBRUARY 20, 2020

COMMUNITY MEETING CENTER
11300 STANFORD AVENUE

REGULAR SESSION – 7:00 P.M. – COUNCIL CHAMBER

ROLL CALL: CHAIR LEHMAN, VICE CHAIR RAMIREZ
COMMISSIONERS LE, LINDSAY, NGUYEN, PEREZ, SOEFFNER

Members of the public desiring to speak on any item of public interest, including any item on the agenda except public hearings, must do so during Oral Communications at the beginning of the meeting. Each speaker shall fill out a card stating name and address, to be presented to the Recording Secretary, and shall be limited to five (5) minutes. Members of the public wishing to address public hearing items shall do so at the time of the public hearing.

Any person requiring auxiliary aids and services due to a disability should contact the City Clerk's office at (714) 741-5035 to arrange for special accommodations. (Government Code §5494.3.2).

All revised or additional documents and writings related to any items on the agenda, which are distributed to all or a majority of the Planning Commissioners within 72 hours of a meeting, shall be available for public inspection (1) at the Planning Services Division during normal business hours; and (2) at the City Community Meeting Center Council Chamber at the time of the meeting.

Agenda item descriptions are intended to give a brief, general description of the item to advise the public of the item's general nature. The Planning Commission may take legislative action it deems appropriate with respect to the item and is not limited to the recommended action indicated in staff reports or the agenda.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- A. ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - PUBLIC
- B. SELECTION OF CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR
- C. APPROVAL OF MINUTES: February 6, 2020
- D. PUBLIC HEARING(S) (Authorization for the Chair to execute Resolution shall be included in the motion.)
 - D.1. TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. TT-17455 (AMENDED 2020)

APPLICANT: DANNY WEI

LOCATION: NORTHEAST CORNER OF HARBOR BOULEVARD AND
TWINTREE LANE, WEST OF CHOISSER ROAD AT 12222,
12252, 12262, 12272, 12292 AND 12302 HARBOR

BOULEVARD; 12511, 12531, 12551 AND 12571
HARBOR BOULEVARD; 12233, 12235, 12237 AND
12239 CHOISSER ROAD

REQUEST: Planning Commission approval of an amendment to Tentative Tract Map No. TT-17455, which was previously approved in 2017, to re-configure fifteen (15) existing parcels to facilitate the development of the Site C Project. The amended Tentative Tract Map will further subdivide the commercial lots for the Site C Project from the previous approval of two (2) commercial lots to four (4) commercial lots for financing purposes.

The potential environmental impacts of the proposed Project were analyzed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in the Subsequent Mitigated Negative Declaration adopted in 2017 and related Addendum adopted in 2019. No further environmental review is required. (Public Resources Code §21166; CEQA Guidelines §15162).

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Approval of Tentative Tract Map No. TT-17455 (Amended 2020).

D.2. VARIANCE NO. V-030-2020

APPLICANT: GEORGE AND BEVERLY PARAS

LOCATION: AT THE END OF CUL-DE-SAC ON SORRELL DRIVE,
SOUTH OF BANNER DRIVE AT 11831 TRASK AVENUE

REQUEST: In order to facilitate the construction of a single-family dwelling on a residential lot (Assessor's Parcel No. 100-352-33), a request to reinstate the previously approved entitlement under Variance No. V-020-2018, which allowed: (i) a deviation from the minimum lot size requirement of the R-1-7 (Single-Family Residential) zone; (ii) a deviation from the rear yard setback requirement of the R-1-7 zone; and (iii) a deviation from the open space requirement of the R-1-7 zone. In conjunction with the request, the Planning Commission will consider a determination that the project is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Sections 15061(b)(3) – Review for Exemption and 15305 – Minor Alterations in Land Use Limitations.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Approval of Variance No. V-030-2020, subject to the recommended Conditions of Approval.

D.3. CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. CUP-177-2020

APPLICANT: QING GENG

LOCATION: SOUTHWEST CORNER OF GARDEN GROVE BOULEVARD
AND GILBERT STREET AT 9446 GARDEN GROVE
BOULEVARD

REQUEST: Conditional Use Permit approval to operate a new 1,510 square foot massage establishment, Rainbow Massage, within an existing multi-tenant commercial shopping center. The site is in the GGMU2 (Garden Grove Mixed Use 2) zone. In conjunction with the request, the Planning Commission will also consider a determination that the project is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15301 – Existing Facilities – of the State CEQA Guidelines.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Approval of Conditional Use Permit No. CUP-177-2020, subject to the recommended Conditions of Approval.

E. ITEM(S) FOR CONSIDERATION

E.1. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE 2019 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE GENERAL PLAN AND HOUSING ELEMENT

F. MATTERS FROM COMMISSIONERS

G. MATTERS FROM STAFF

G.1. 2020 GARDEN GROVE ACTIVE DOWNTOWN PLAN (GGADP)

H. ADJOURNMENT

Pension Sustainability, Affordable Housing, and Homelessness Lead the Agenda at Annual League City Managers Conference

February 12, 2020

City managers from across the state gathered for the League of California Cities City Managers Conference last week for a full schedule of educational sessions, and sharing of city management challenges and best practices.

Over 500 city managers and assistant city managers attended, gaining valuable tools and new resources that they can apply to their profession, and use to address critical issues that their communities face.

The conference began with opening keynote speaker, Vanessa Van Edwards, bestselling author of *Captivate: The Science of Succeeding with People*. Van Edwards shared data-driven tangible skills to improve interpersonal communication and leadership, including insights on how people work. The science-based framework for understanding different personalities is geared toward improving emotional intelligence in order to better communicate with peers, employees, and the public.

Over three days, conference sessions focused on issues central to city management, such as public-private partnerships, how to prepare for a blackout, effective strategies to address homelessness, costs associated with collective bargaining, case studies highlighting affordable housing project challenges and successes, and a dynamic panel on pension sustainability which included CalPERS CEO Marcie Frost, and Palm Springs Council Member Lisa Middleton.

“City managers face many demands on a daily basis and we are always looking at ways to improve how we manage our cities. I look forward to the League’s City Managers Conference each year because it provides the opportunity to network with and learn from my peers,” said Reva Feldman, City Managers Department president, Malibu city manager. “This year’s conference had so many great sessions about challenging issues and provided us with new, useful information to take back to our cities.”

Highlights of last week’s event was posted “as it happened” on the League’s [Twitter feed](#). Check the League’s [Facebook page](#) for more photos to come!

NLC to Host Webinar on Legal Obligations to the Homeless after *Martin v. City of Boise*

February 12, 2020

The National League of Cities (NLC) is hosting a webinar on Feb. 25 from 10-11 a.m. PST to discuss the impacts to local government from the U.S. Supreme Court's decision to not hear the case of *Martin v. City of Boise*.

The Supreme Court's decision leaves intact the ruling from the Ninth Circuit, which concluded if a homeless person has no option to sleep indoors, a local government cannot cite him or her for violating an ordinance disallowing sleeping outside in a public space.

Attendees will learn what the Ninth Circuit ruling means for local governments of all sizes, inside and outside of the Ninth Circuit.

Webinar speakers will include:

- Anna Joyce, Markowitz Herbold, Portland, Oregon
- Harry Wilson, Markowitz Herbold, Portland, Oregon
- Valerie Flores, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California
- Steve Berg, National Alliance to End Homelessness, Washington D.C.

Register [online](#).

Strategies for Addressing Homelessness

The League of California Cities hosted a [webinar](#) earlier this month, addressing how the Supreme Court's decision on homelessness affects California communities.

The "Strategies for Addressing Homelessness: Policies and Enforcement Issues," which the League hosted on Jan. 28, included an analysis of the *Martin v. City of Boise* decision and what that means for cities. For those who missed the webinar or would like to view it again, a recording is available [online](#).

League-Sponsored Bond Agency Issues Nearly \$21 Million in Tax-Exempt Bonds for Affordable Housing in El Centro

February 12, 2020

Affordable apartments for low-income families and seniors in El Centro are getting renovations and funding with tax-exempt multi-family affordable housing bonds issued by the California Statewide Communities Development Authority (CSCDA).

El Centro Affordable Communities, LP acquired Desert Villas, which include 172 multi-family affordable housing units for low-income residents. Under the new ownership the apartments will continue to be 100 percent affordable. CSCDA and Logan Capital Advisors partnered with Citibank, N.A. to provide \$21 million in tax-exempt multi-family affordable housing bonds for the Desert Villas in El Centro.

The project will undergo an extensive interior and exterior renovation, ensuring that residents have an updated, safe, and affordable community to call home for years to come. The financing of Desert Villas will maintain the affordability of units for low-income tenants for 55 years.

The League's co-sponsorship of CSCDA continues to be a significant benefit for League members. CSCDA has issued more than \$63 billion in tax-exempt bonds for projects that provide a public benefit by creating jobs, affordable housing, healthcare, infrastructure, schools, and other fundamental services.

CSCDA is a joint powers authority created in 1988 and is sponsored by the California State Association of Counties and the League of California Cities. More than 530 cities, counties and special districts are program participants in CSCDA, which serves as their conduit issuer and provides access to efficiently financed, locally-approved projects.

Visit [CSCDA's website](#) for additional information on the ways in which CSCDA can help your city.

\$119 Million Now Available to Cities for Housing Planning Grants

February 12, 2020

The California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) announced its Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for approximately \$119 million to help cities and counties with the preparation, planning, and streamlining activities that fast-track housing production.

The 2019-20 Budget Act established the Local Early Action Planning Grants (LEAP), formerly known as the Local Government Planning Support Grants Program. The program provides over-the-counter grants and technical assistance to all cities and counties to prepare and adopt planning documents, and process improvements that accelerate housing production and facilitate compliance to implement the sixth-cycle Regional Housing Needs Assessment.

How to Apply Webinar

Please join the League of California Cities and HCD for the LEAP webinar on Feb. 18 at 10 a.m. to learn how your city can receive these one-time planning grant funds and technical assistance. [Register online.](#)

Eligible Applicants

Eligible applicants are limited to cities and counties. However, local governments may collaborate with other local agencies or entities where the proposal will have a direct effect on land-use or development within the participating localities. This includes partnerships with other localities, regional governments, housing authorities, school districts, special districts, community-based organizations, or any duly constituted governing body of an Indian Reservation or Rancheria.

Award Amounts

The maximum award amounts are based on population estimates as of Jan. 1, 2019. The minimum award amount is \$25,000. The maximum amount that a jurisdiction may receive pursuant to this subdivision is as follows:

Jurisdiction Size (in population)
Maximum Award Amount
750,000 or greater
\$1,500,000
300,000 to 749,999
\$750,000
100,000 to 299,999
\$500,000
60,000 to 99,999
\$300,000
20,000 to 59,999
\$150,000
Less than 20,000
\$65,000

Eligible Activities

Eligible activities must be related to housing planning, facilitate the streamlining and acceleration of housing production, may be part of a larger planning effort (e.g., a comprehensive zoning code update) if proposed activities have not been completed prior to the NOFA date, are distinct, and demonstrate a nexus to accelerating housing production. Eligible activities are not necessarily jurisdiction-wide and may include a smaller geography with a significant impact on housing production. A comprehensive list of eligible activities can be found in the [LEAP 2020 NOFA](#).

Program Timeline

Event
Date
NOFA Release
Jan. 27, 2020
League – HCD Webinar
Feb. 18, 2020

NOFA Application Workshops
February and March 2020
Final Due Date for Applications
July 1, 2020
Technical Assistance
February 2020 through Dec. 31, 2023
Expenditure Deadline
Dec. 31, 2023

Local governments must submit their applications **by July 1, 2020**, however, HCD strongly encourages jurisdictions to submit their applications as soon as possible. Going forward, cities should look for the Regional Action Planning Grants funding available to Councils of Governments (COGs). COGs will likely sub-allocate portions of the grant funding to cities and counties.

For more information on the application process, please refer to the [NOFA](#) or email HCD at EarlyActionPlanning@hcd.ca.gov.

[Terms of Use](#)

© 2020 League of California Cities

[New Privacy Policy](#)

ShareThis Copy and Paste